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PEACE DELEGATES DISCUSS NEUTRAL CITY FOR PARLEY

Session At Brest-Litovsk Relates To Setting For Conference

GOING 'FAVORABLY'

Trotsky Negotiating For Withdrawal Of Russian Troops From Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 9.—It is officially announced that the discussions at Brest-Litovsk were resumed yesterday. They related to the selection of a neutral town for peace pourparlers and are proceeding favorably.

The Bolshevik News Agency declares that the attempts to break the power of the Soviets are crumbling. General Dutoff has been beaten and is in flight. General Kaledin's troops have been defeated and are retreating, the Soviet at Rostoff has been liberated and the Cossacks at the front are unanimously against Kaledin.

A decree forbids the payment of dividends by private companies and all share transactions pending a scheme for the nationalisation of production.

London, January 9.—A Russian wireless message states that Trotsky, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has initiated negotiations with the Persian Government relative to the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Persia on the condition that similar arrangements are made by the Turks in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of December 15.

Paris, January 9.—The Government has appointed a Commissioner to the Ukraine.

FLOODS IN SIAM CAUSE DESTRUCTION OF CROPS

Water Reaches Roofs Of Houses, On Which Peasants Are Forced To Live

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 6.—The American Legation at Bangkok reports heavy floods in Siam. The water has risen to the roofs of the houses, on which the peasants are living and there have been great losses through the destruction of crops.

Wilson Declares For Woman's Suffrage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 10.—President Wilson has advised a committee of members of Congress to vote for Federal Woman's Suffrage as an act of right and justice.

BREAK FROM AUSTRIA URGED FOR HUNGARY

Budapest Paper Declares It Is Only Solution For 'Diseased Nation'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 9.—The Budapest newspaper Az Est publishes a violent article demanding severance from Austria. It says: "We will suffer no other solution with this diseased piece of earth patched-up from the remnants of other nations."

The Weather

Cloudy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.7 and the minimum 28.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44 and 17.6.

Congressman Tries Lifesaving Suit

Congressman Charles B. Timberlake, of Denver, Col., is one of the Congressmen who returned from a visit to the west front after travelling across the Atlantic prepared for any submarine attacks. In his lifesaving suit, carried on the trip, he jumped into the fountain of the Capitol grounds, perhaps to get the real thrill he did not receive while making the trip through the war zone.

The photograph shows Congressman Timberlake trying out his life-saving suit in the Capitol fountain.

NEW ORGANISATION IN FORCE IN ADMIRALTY

Control Of Operations Of British Navy Divided Between Three Bureaus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—It is authoritatively explained that while the composition of the New Board of Admiralty does not indicate any great change, really a great change has been effected. Moreover, seniority has not influenced the selection of the new directors of the board.

Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has seized the opportunity to form practically an ideal Naval General Staff. Operations are divided between three bureaus, namely, Home Waters, Over-seas and Trade Protection.

The First Sea Lord will be concerned solely with large questions of naval policy, the distribution and fighting efficiency of the fleet, the general direction of war-operations and superintendence of the Naval Staff.

The Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff will be concerned solely with operations in home-waters, without infringing on the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. The Deputy First Sea Lord deals with Over-seas questions, while the Assistant Deputy of the Naval Staff is responsible for measures against submarines, the convoying of merchantmen and mine-sweeping in home-waters.

German Dye Formulas Secured By British

257 Secret Recipes Obtained From Switzerland After Dramatic Adventures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The Daily Mail states that after two years of persistent effort a group of British textile traders have brought to England from Switzerland 257 secret German dye recipes.

The Government allowed the group to borrow a chemist, who went to Switzerland and tested the recipes, which were in the possession of a Swiss chemist. A British consular officer watched the tests.

The recipes were safely brought to England by an agent of the group, who was dogged by the Germans every time he went to Switzerland. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged assaulted and thrown in the gutter. Once he was followed by two men to Havre, where they were captured.

The group does not intend to form a monopoly but will offer the recipes to the British Government for the use of established works.

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Paris Communique Talks Of Important Stroke Made At Woevre

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

There has been slight hostile artillerying in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening;

London and Rifle regiments made successful raids today on three points of the enemy's trenches southeastward of Ypres, inflicting many casualties on the enemy and taking a few prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active at Bullecourt, Lens and Ypres.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday bombed the enemy's billets and hutments and used their machine-guns against his troops in trenches from a low altitude. We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. Three of ours are missing, two of which collided over the enemy's lines.

A German official communique reports:

The enemy's aircraft losses during December totalled 9 balloons and 119 aeroplanes, of which 47 came down in our lines.

We lost 82 aeroplanes and two balloons during the same period.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:—The artillery on both sides has been active at a number of points southward of the Scarpe. There was some activity on the part of the enemy artillery northeastward of Ypres.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at the British front, gives an interesting glimpse of the present situation in the course of his latest despatch. "It is a cold white hell out there in the line," he says, adding that, after ferocious fighting, both sides are taking advantage of the hard early winter to rest their troops. "They are good days of rest for the men who have been seldom out of the line since the Battle of Arras in April last year, and whatever happens in this New Year of fate they will be heartened to face it."

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France wires: Our casualties in the attack made by the Germans yesterday eastward of Bullecourt were very slight. The chief effect of the enemy's flame-throwers was to melt the snow and mark the men operating them as targets for our snipers.

A short, sharp barrage with gas and other shells preceded the attack by three parties of the enemy. At some places the Germans scrambled over the slippery parapet and, by dint of bombing, established themselves in a length of trench. British counter-attacks made in a raging blizzard entirely restored the position and took twenty prisoners.

Paris, January 10.—A successful and apparently important French raid in Woevre is reported in the French communique.

YANGTSZE TUCHUNS WANT LU YUNG-TING TO HEAD PROVINCES

Ask Feng To Name Him Inspector Of Four Southern Divisions

NANKING WORRIES PEKING

Wang Shih-chen's Resignation Is Not Accepted By President

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 11.—Tuchuns Li Shun, Wang Chuan-yuan and Chen Kwan-yuan have telegraphed to President Feng Kuo-chang requesting the appointment of General Lu Yung-ting as Inspector-General of Kwang-tung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Szechuen as a preliminary to mediation between the North and South.

It is reported that the situation at Nanking has been causing grave concern.

Premier Wang Shih-chen has again tendered his resignation, which President Feng Kuo-chang refused to accept.

Trenches Dug In Pukow?

Trenches are being dug in Pukow by the Shantung and Kiangsu troops stationed there. The forces are closing in upon each other gradually, according to the Chinese press.

Members of the the defunct Parliament, in a telegram Thursday, announced that an extraordinary session of Parliament will be held in Nanking. President Feng has protested against the meeting in a telegram to Tuchun Li Shun.

Tuchun Li's emissary to Peking, Tsai Hg-ling, was severely reprimanded by the President when the latter received him Thursday. President Feng styled Li's actions as careless and unwise and not in keeping with a man of his rank.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking has denied the report in Peking papers that it is about to issue a warning to the administration against the activities of the Kuomintang members, who are accused of having plotted with the German and Russian Socialists to prevent China from participating in the war.

President Orders Action

The President has ordered the Tuchuns of Chihli, Hunan and Hupeh, Generals Tsao Kun, Chao Ti and Wang Chuan-yuan, to effect a speedy subjugation of Generals Li Tien-chai and Shih Hsin-chuan, the rebellious division commanders in Hupeh. It is generally understood that this is a preliminary step towards an order for the continuance of hostilities against the Southwest.

Premier Wang Shih-chen has refused to sign the Mandate for the suppression of the South with armed force on being requested to do so by President Feng and Minister of War Tuan Chi-kwei. He remarked that as Generalissimo of the Republic the President is privileged to declare war and conclude peace and need not get the signature of the Premier in a matter of this kind.

Reports from foreign sources say that General Liu Tsun-hou, the Acting Tuchun of Szechuen, has fled from Chengtu and has now gathered his routed troops at Mienchow, 40 miles north of the Szechuen capital.

Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh reports that General Chen Chien, the conqueror of Changsha, is marching upon Yochow with 10,000 troops. General Wu Kwang-hsin reports that the Kwangsi rebel leader, General Tan Hao-min, is reinforcing Kingchowfu and Siangyang, Hupeh, with the same number of troops.

Jeered and ridiculed by the Canton and Hongkong press, both Chinese and foreign, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has decided to quit the Kwangtung provincial capital with a number of troops, with whom he says he intends to launch a big campaign against Fukien.

A Tokio report says that Japan will have the ten million yen currency loan to China raised by January 14. The money will be contributed by eighteen of the leading banks throughout the empire, each advancing Y.555,000.

ROCKEFELLER'S WAR AID

From authoritative sources it is learned that during the last ten months John D. Rockefeller has personally expended $75,500,000 in aid of the war. His money has gone to Belgian Relief, the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other war funds.

A friend says that Mr. Rockefeller is keenly interested in the war, is intensely patriotic and is ready to stand behind his country to the limit of his resources.

First Picture Of Paul Bolo Pasha

Paul Bolo Pasha (right) leaving the Palais de Justice, Paris, in custody of a guard, after a grilling inquiry lasting almost four hours.

MEN ON HOSPITAL SHIP SUFFERED AGONIES

Lay In Intense Cold Three Hours before Aid Came

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Details of the sinking of the hospital ship Rewa show that the extinction of the light on the lower deck after the explosion of the torpedo hampered the work of rescue. The discovery of a piece of candle in a seaman's locker proved invaluable.

All on board were transferred to the boats in 50 minutes. The solicitude for the wounded was remarkable, nurses, officers and men giving their garments to cover them. The crew were without boots or socks owing to the alacrity with which they rushed to their posts. The weather was bitterly cold.

Three detachments of walking cases and the crews of the boats, finding the boats to which they were allotted had been smashed to atoms by the explosion of the torpedo, lined up very calmly at the command of their officers and stood silently on the port-side with the ship listing in that direction and sinking steadily, awaiting apparently certain death. It was only near the end that room was found for them in the other boats.

After the explosion the first attention was given to the cot-cases which were below the water-line. Here the water was rushing in and was soon two feet deep. It was a race with death to get the patients out and there was no time to use the lifts even if they had been working. The men were carried up the stairs singly, clad only in pyjamas, but blankets were wrapped round them later. The ward was cleared just in time, it being under water within 20 minutes.

The wireless was wrecked by the explosion but the emergency apparatus was intact and the operators sent off "S. O. S." seven times before the current failed.

The first 3 rescuing ships arrived in 3 hours. Meanwhile the patients were suffering agonies of intense cold while some of the boats were leaking badly.

Only one patient was injured in the removal, his leg being fractured.

Shanghai Boy On Board

Mr. Philip John, formerly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and a son of Mr. J. W. H. John of the Customs Statistical Department here, was on board the hospital ship Rewa when she was torpedoed, having only joined the ship three days after his arrival in England from the torpedoed steamer Chanlala. In a recent letter young John writes that the Rewa was thought of as being safe on account of the presence of a Spanish officer on board.

SECOND SUSPECT TAKEN IN HAMILTON SHOOTING

Wounded Chinese And Alleged Accomplice Charged With Murder In Mixed Court

Another Chinese suspected of implication in the shooting of Sergeant "Con" Hamilton last October was arrested by Detective Sub-Inspector Cruickshank yesterday.

This man and the Chinese taken Thursday from the Paulun hospital, where he was suffering from a bullet wound believed to have been inflicted by Sergeant Hamilton or one of his men on the night of the tragedy, were charged with the officer's murder in the Mixed Court yesterday. The case was remanded for two weeks. It is believed that others concerned in the affair will be arrested shortly.

In the brief testimony laid before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday, Sub-Inspector Cruickshank stated that the wounded man, named Tsen Zen-ding, alias Tsen Khi-len, had been traced to the Paulun hospital on Avenue Road, where he had been since November 15. Following his injury he had tried to cure the wound himself but had subsequently gone to a hospital in the French Concession and then to the Paulun Institution. When questioned he had stated that he received the wound in a robbery at Kompo. Three different statements, however, which he made to the police varied widely.

The second suspect, one Waung Kan-tsz, alias Waung Da-ya, was the man who had taken Tsen to the hospital and information had been gathered that he had kept the latter at his own home for several days following the shooting affray. He was known to have visited the hospital to visit the injured man a few days ago and he was placed under arrest in Frenchtown yesterday morning.

Assessor Grant Jones commented severely on the fact that a man suffering from a bullet wound should be received at two hospitals without notice being given the police and pointed out that there should be a regulation making such notification compulsory.

The wounded Chinese is now at the Police Hospital undergoing treatment and it is believed will be in condition to appear in court when the case next comes up.

FOOD FOR ALLIES FROM U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 9.—The Food Administration has agreed to take thirty per cent of the output of all the mills in the United States for the Army, Navy and Allies.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY BRITISH LABOR INDORSING WILSON

Acclaims Stand Of President Against Secret Diplomacy

AND FOR RUSSIA

Notice Given Party Will Ask Passports For Stockholm Delegates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—A joint meeting of representative British Labor organisations has issued a manifesto warmly approving President Wilson's declaration. It states that Mr. Lloyd George's speech, followed by President Wilson's pronouncement, has transformed the whole international situation. It particularly acclaims the stand taken against secret diplomacy, heartily welcomes the expression of sympathy with Russia's agonised effort to achieve freedom and concludes that the spirit of President Wilson's utterances is a spirit to which democracy throughout the whole world can unreservedly subscribe.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking at Dumbarton today, expressed his warm approval of Mr. Lloyd George's restatement of war aims, the spirit of which would undoubtedly lead to a peace which would remove the causes of war. The statement should have the admirable effect of largely removing the suspicions entertained by German democracy. The next step was an International Conference. Labor repudiated a patched-up peace but still wants to go to Stockholm and would shortly ask for passports.

Paris, January 9.—The French press comment on President Wilson's speech is very cordial. Le Temps says that the value of the message is enhanced because it is sent at the beginning of what will doubtless be the decisive year.

La Victoire describes it as a second Marne for the Allies.

Washington, January 9.—The Russian Embassy has issued a statement expressing its appreciation with regard to the references to the Russian people in President Wilson's address to Congress.

BRITISH BOARD NAMED ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

Committee Will Study Steps Necessary To Meet Demands Of Reconstruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Official—The Treasury Minister of Reconstruction has appointed a committee of 13 to consider the problems in connection with currency and foreign exchange during the period of reconstruction and to report on the steps required to restore normal conditions. Lord Cunliffe, Director of the Bank of England, is Chairman; Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the P. and O. Company; Mr. R. W. Jeans, General Manager in London of the Bank of Australasia, and Sir Charles Addis, Manager of the London Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, are members.

DANISH UNEMPLOYED MAKE DEMONSTRATION

Parade Before Rigsdad In Copenhagen And Demand Food And Fuel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 9.—Four thousand unemployed demonstrated today before the Rigsdad and demanded food and fuel till work is available.

Persian Delegates Proceed To Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 8.—Three members of the Persian Parliament, accompanied by the Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, are proceeding to Berlin to participate in discussions there.

LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH ENDORSED IN CANADA

Ministers Declare Statement Of War Aims Binds Dominion, Says Governor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 10.—The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has cabled to Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"My Ministers have read with much gratification the report of the speech in which Mr. Lloyd George recently defined in clear and unmistakable language the war aims of Great Britain and her Allies in the great conflict now pending. They are in cordial agreement with the principles enunciated by the Prime Minister as being those best calculated to restore the human blessings of security and peace and they reaffirm their determination to continue their wholehearted support of the cause of liberty and democracy until the purposes for which the Empire is fighting shall have been accomplished."

Praise Even For China For Its Part In War

President Of French Deputies Talks Of Role Far East Has Played

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—M. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, delivering a speech today in which he recalled the part played by the nations engaged in the present conflict against German barbarity, said:

"Let us give glory to these men who are fighting for their existence and strive to prepare a nobler mankind."

The speaker mentioned Japan who, "by her victory at Kiaochao deserved the wrath of the Berlin Government" and "China, whose immense market is being shut against the covetousness of the Germans."

More Bodies Found Of Poochi's Victims

Private Search Party Reported To Have Recovered Number Of Drowned

It is reported that a number of bodies of victims of the Poochi disaster of last Saturday were recovered yesterday by a private search party organised by the two sons of Mr. Hsu Ting-chao, missing head of the geographical department of the Chekiang Railway. The bodies were sent to the Tung Jen Charity Institute in the Chinese City to await identification.

It is understood that the Ministry of Communications, at the request of Mr. Hsu's sons, has asked the China Merchants' company to despatch a special steamer to the scene of their wrecked vessel to look for the unrecovered victims and that the military and civil governors of Chekiang have requested General Lu Yung-hsian, local Defense Commissioner, to order the River Police to assist in the search.

Coming to the Victoria

A promising series of programs is announced by the management of the Victoria Theater, starting Monday night. Three special seven-part films, beginning with Rex Beach's "The Barrier," will have runs of three nights each and, as an added attraction, Ivan Bankoff and Aimee Maynard, heralded as a most unusual dance team, will present numbers at each performance. The other two films, starting on Jan. 17 and 26 respectively, are "The Lust of the Ages" and "The Mormon Maid." There will be special matinees on January 19 and 20.

SCOTTISH RITE MEETING

A temporary lighting system was reinstalled in the fire-damaged Masonic Hall last evening and it is announced that the meeting set for tonight by the Scottish Rite Bodies will be held as set forth in the circular issued previously.

Woman's Suffrage Adopted By Lords

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—In the House of Lords today, during a debate on the Electoral Reform Bill, the principle of Woman's Suffrage was adopted by 134 votes to 69.

NEW ZEALAND REVENUE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, January 10.—The Minister of Finance has announced that the revenue for nine months shows an increase of £170,000 and large payments will be made in the last quarter of the financial year which will put the total revenue in a strong and healthy position.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

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Foreign Larceny Case Mixed Up With $9,950 Chinese Opium Fraud

Same Complainant Appears Against Foreigners As In Other Affair

The case against the three foreigners and two Chinese charged with larceny of $1,300 from one Zung Sih-ling, mentioned in yesterday's issue, now appears to dovetail into another case against four Chinese charged with larceny of $9,950 from the same complainant in an alleged opium swindle.

The foreigners—A. B. Das Costa, claiming Brazilian citizenship, and Karl Dieckman and William Gehoeng, Germans—as well as the two Chinese, Dung Dien and Waung Ching-pau, were before the court again yesterday when bail was asked for them. The matter of bail for the accused in the other case—Loh Sze-ying, Lee Hying, Yang Tshe and Soo Sze-ping—was argued at the same time. The Chinese in the two cases are represented by Messrs. Allen, Heen, Musso and Rose, while Mr. K. E. Newman and Mr. McKean will prosecute. Bail, except in the cases of Lee and Yang, was denied, and the case was remanded for special hearing.

When the case of the last four named Chinese came up a few days ago the complainant testified that he had been taken by the accused Loh to a shop on Tsungming Road for the purpose of buying opium. He had then been introduced to the second, third and fourth accused, the last, Soo Sze-ping, introducing him to the shopkeeper, named Dai Ah-hyui. When he called at the shop with the money, $9,950, he was attacked by a foreigner, a "black man" and a Cantonese, who took the money. He was still struggling with the foreigner and "black man" when a Chinese Police Constable came to his rescue. He at first told the Constable that he had lost but $500, being, he explained in court, afraid to mention the large sum because he thought he might get into trouble over the proposed opium purchase.

The court in allowing bond to the two mentioned above, said yesterday that it was evident these were only acting as middle men in the transaction and bond would not be allowed Soo Sze-ping as he was the man who had actually introduced the complainant to the person supposed to sell the opium.

The matter of Das Costa's citizenship is being referred to the Brazilian authorities. He was previously designated as a Portuguese.

Rumanian Oil Wells Ruined Beyond Profit

Berlin Paper Admits Allies' Work So Thorough Dividends Impossible For Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, January 9.—The leading German financial Journal Die Bank states that the petroleum wells in Rumania were so thoroughly destroyed by the Allies that there is no chance of the company now owning them paying a dividend for many years.

New Hughes Cabinet Has Few Changes

Opposition Gives Notice Of 'No Confidence' In Near Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 10.—The new Hughes Cabinet has been sworn in. There are practically no changes. Mr. F. G. Tudor, leader of the Opposition, has given notice that he will move a vote of "No Confidence" in the near future.

GENERAL MAUDE'S LAST DESPATCH GAZETTED

Deals With Operations For Capture Of Ramadie In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—A despatch by the late General Maude dated October 15 is gazetted today.

It deals with the operations in April ending in the driving back of two enemy army corps into the Jebel Hamrin Hills and Tekrit and explains that it was the abnormal heat and dust-storms which frustrated the capture of Ramadie in July.

General Maude then describes the capture of Ramadie on April 29.

He says that the health of the troops during the summer has been uniformly satisfactory, Cholera, enteric and scurvy having been either non-existent or negligible.

Heavy Fine For Opium Traffic Under New Law

Shop-Man Assessed $500 In First Case Under Chinese Criminal Code

A record fine of $500, with the alternative of three months imprisonment, was the result of the first opium trafficking case brought in the Mixed Court under the Chinese Criminal Code. The recipient of this heavy verdict is one Yang Tsung-sung, a shop assistant at 126 Canton Road.

In opening the case Mr. K. E. Newman, police prosecutor, announced that for the previous nine months similar cases had been brought under the articles of the Bye-laws, but now it was the intention of the police to bring them under Article 266 of the Chinese Criminal Code.

A foreign detective sergeant testified to sending a man to the shop to buy $5 worth of the drug. Following his return with it they had gone to the shop where the assistant was picked out and subsequently a large quantity of raw opium discovered. The accused protested that the proprietor of the place, named Yang Ching-sung, was out of town.

Another fine of $100 was imposed on a Chinese found in possession of opium yesterday.

Obituary

Mme. Mayer Geerts

Mme. Mayer Geerts, of 40 Carter Road, well known here, who was the daughter of one of the former foreign physicians to the Japanese Imperial Court, died yesterday afternoon at the Red Cross Hospital.

Mme. Geerts was only about 32 years of age and was born in Yokohama. Her father, Dr. Geerts, was a Dutch physician and one of the foremost of his profession in the Japan of thirty years ago. His reputation won him a place as medical practitioner to the Imperial household. His death occurred while Mme. Geerts, one of three daughters, was quite young. She some years ago was married to a member of the German legation at Tokio and later removed to the United States, where her husband became a naturalised citizen. After a separation Mme. Geerts returned to Japan, resuming her maiden name, and later came to Shanghai.

She leaves a son, Cornelius, 12 years old, in Shanghai and two older daughters in Germany, where they were attending school when the war broke out, having since been unable to leave the country. Two sisters, both living in Japan, survive her.

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King And President Exchange Messages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—The King has sent a message to President Wilson reading:—"Sincerest good wishes for the New Year for your welfare and the prosperity and success of America in her great undertaking in support of the principles of liberty and justice. The powerful exertions of your great Republic are the surest guarantee of the happy achievement of our high aims."

President Wilson has replied:—"In this solemn hour, when the New Year looks upon a world red with the outpoured blood shed for the regeneration of the eternal rights of peoples, and forecasts the happy achievement of universal safety and peace in the brotherhood of nations, your message heartens the American people and strengthens their conviction of the righteousness of the good cause to which they have consecrated their lives and the honor of the nation."

King George and the Emperor of Japan have exchanged telegrams conferring field-marshalships on each other in their respective armies. King George speaks of the warm spirit of friendship characterising the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, whether during war or peace. The Emperor of Japan says that Japan is indissolubly linked to Great Britain by bonds of alliance and friendship.

Three Ships Torpedoed, Paris and Rome Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 9.—The number of merchantmen arriving at French ports last week totalled 657 and the number departing 728. One vessel over but none under 1,600 tons was sunk and 4 vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

Rome, January 9.—During the week ending the 5th January 322 ships arrived and 313 left Italian ports. Two vessels over 1,500 tons were sunk and one unsuccessfully attacked.

British Museum Not Commandeered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—The Government has abandoned its intention of commandeering the British Museum.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sakata M. Jan. 18
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 29

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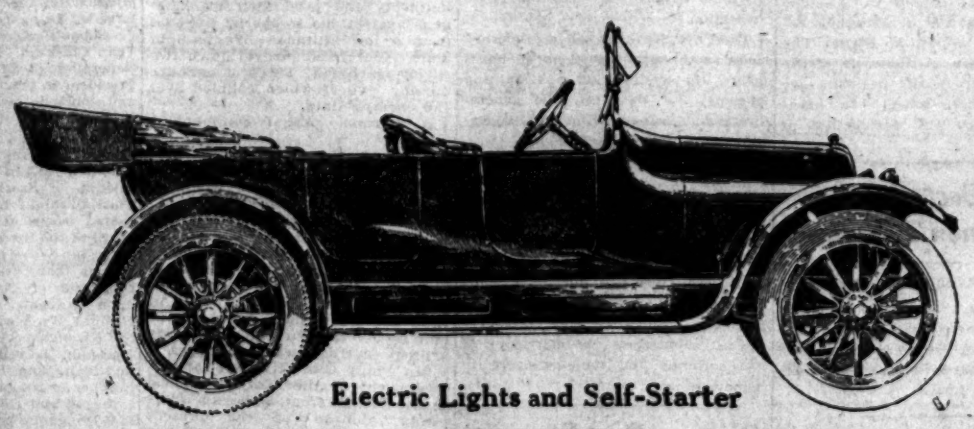

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SAW GERMAN TROOPS ENGULFED BY A MINE

Red Cross Worker Tells Of Explosion Which Wiped Out Three Regiments

DESCRIBES BEING 'GASSED'

Suffered For Months From Its Effect And Was Blinded For A Few Days

New York, Dec. 10.—Following are extracts from two letters written by a Red Cross worker in France to a relative living in Brooklyn. They tell of some stirring events in which the writer was actually engaged. One written on July 16 says that the writer had been "laid out by gas and now my lungs are wheezing like a busted bellows," and the following letter received Oct. 31 says that "the American boys are already in line, but a considerable distance away from my locality." Then the letter reads in part:

"I believe I related to you how we prepared our Red Cross post, (prior to the battle of Mission Ridge,) and the strafing we got. Old Fritz made a desperate effort to stop our preparations and he fired thousands upon thousands of shells on all the roads and lines of communication. It was absolutely fruitless. We got everything up that we required.

"For over a year we had heard of a great mine being fixed under Fritz's position, and many stories were current as to the effect its explosion might have on our own position. Our people, however, were not taking any unnecessary risk, and as this attack was to be signalised by the blowing up of this huge mine, everybody in the vicinity was ordered to lie out in the open. At the time of the attack I was lying out flat on my face with the other bearers.

"The explosion about which we had heard so much affected us not at all. Of course we felt it slightly, but very slightly. Some people claim to have heard it in England and Ireland. I was within a stone's throw of the burst and I was not very much impressed by it. The actual effect, however, was tremendous. I later saw the crater and I did not doubt a story I got from a wounded officer, and here it is:

"Two of our men were captured while on patrol duty in No Man's Land and by a method best known to the Huns these men revealed the fact that we were going to attack, but never said a word about the mine. Now, the mine was situated on a hill that overlooked the country for miles around, and to take it with ordinary frontal attack was an impossibility. On the morning of the attack three regiments of Bavarians were concentrated on a hill and 600 more of them were lined up at the base of a ravine. The idea was to enfilade our men by allowing us to push past them and with the aid of machine-guns to cut off the whole of the attacking forces, but the mine did not stop to argue the matter.

"Like all of us it had its duty to perform, and when it burst it blew all these fine samples of 'corpsefat' up, and when the earth came down in hundreds of tons it buried all of them in the ravine. I could see our front line, and I kept looking at my watch and counting the minutes. Our own guns were absolutely silent. Suddenly the whole horizon was set ablaze by gunfire. Up went the mine. The attack had commenced. We moved up to the front line and were informed that casualities were coming in slowly. We could scarcely believe our ears. 'Slowly' meant very few, and we had expected enormous losses."

While the writer was wondering about the matter a friend told him that the fight was a "cake walk." Then the letter ran:

"Before long we were following our infantry and the sight of the German lines was extraordinary. His first line was flat, his second nearly so. A few bodies were intact, the rest in fragments. His artillery was quiet, probably smashed up, and our voyage across the battlefield was uneventful. Before long prisoners came pouring in and I was surprised because I did not see how these people could have lived through our bombardment."

During the night English soldiers frequently commented on the small loss suffered by them in the fight, and then this tragic bit appears in the letter:

"A goodly number of our own men had been wounded by being too hasty in running toward the enemy. They had orders to walk, as the barrage fire in front of them would be slow but effective and thus would smash the enemy defenses. They would run, however, and were caught by our own fire."

Here are parts of a letter received here from the same writer in October:

"Since the big fight at Mission Ridge we have been giving the German no rest, and bit by bit he has given way until now he is struggling to save his right flank. He is putting up a splendid fight, but after all defensive fighting, however, splendid, never spells victory. I had a rest after the Mission fight, and then was sent to the line again. My habitation was in a hut, an ordinary dug-out in a trench. It was an old German one, and smelled of sauerkraut and dead Huns, and I know of nothing more vile.

"It was not long before the Germans began performing and all day long kept pounding heavy shells around us. By nightfall I was warned by a gas alarm signal that sounded over the desolate countryside and at once got my gas mask ready. It wasn't long before we heard the familiar sound of gas shells in downward flight. These shells can always be detected by the peculiar sound in traveling. This bombardment was kept up five and a half hours, and in the meantime men came into our shelter gasping and seeking aid.

"In my haste to deal with them I pulled off my mask, with the result that I breathed some of this gas into my system. I took no notice of this and it was not till hours after that I went totally blind and violently sick. I was carried into the hospital, where I recovered my sight in a few days, but up to the present day I feel the effect of the gas in my chest. Sometimes in the morning I breathe out a little gas, which I can smell as it leaves my mouth."

Later on the writer was ordered to that part of Flanders where the Australians were later fighting and winning glory for themselves. The Germans had recently vacated the territory, and the letter said:

"The trenches were studded with the famous pill boxes and many dead were still lying about, and the shell holes were filled with water. Sometimes, looking down at this water, a dead face would stare up at you and outstretched fingers would show through the surface. Some of the wounded, both Germans and ours, had been drowned in these holes."

One day the writer set with some friends awaiting an attack.

"The whole of the landscape was suddenly blotted out by huge clouds of smoke. Every imaginable color was to be seen, and it seemed as if the earth had suddenly become possessed of the devil and was plunging itself about in to ments. This continued for about half an hour, when it began to move slowly over toward the German reserve line. Our men appeared in the open, and it was a splendid sight to see them walk toward the receding barrage in extended order. They went over the ridge, and when they reached their objective quickly dug themselves in. They disappeared into the earth. The barrage ceased and everything became normal. The silence was oppressive after the roar of the battle.

"We still waited, however, on the high ground, expecting something to happen. For an hour we sat talking in whispers wondering if the boches were going to take it lying down. No shells fell upon the newly conquered trenches. Here they come' said one of the men, and sure enough the boches could be seen coming over to counterattack. This was where I enjoyed myself. The brutes were allowed to come up nicely within the limit, when the good old barrage fell dead upon them and seemed to engulf the lot. I felt avenged then for my wound and gas and I did not care what happened."

In closing his letter the writer made this comment on the American medical service.

"We had an American doctor with us for some time and I used to be tickled to death at the way he treated the boys. So different to the cold, detached manner that our army officers are ordered to do by silly regulations."

Sailor Injured When Torpedo Hit U.S. Destroyer

(William Edward Merritt)

One man was killed and five slightly injured when an American destroyer was struck by a torpedo from a German U-boat in European waters. The photograph shows William Edward Merritt, of New York, one of the injured sailors. The destroyer was towed to port.

HUGE UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA DESCRIBED

Peasants In Central Governments Destroy Property Worth Millions

By Harold Williams

Petrograd, Tuesday, December 4, (Delayed.)—General Parsky, commander of the Twelfth Army, has refused to take part in the peace negotiations.

All Russia is in the throes of extraordinary upheaval. Lenine's agrarian decrees have provoked, with help of local agitators, a new outbreak of jacquerie in the central governments, with wholesale and wanton destruction of manors and farms, barns and live stock, to the value of tens of millions of dollars. Here and there peasants and soldiers are fighting over the spoils. Among estates destroyed are those of Prince Wuiupoff, in Kursk Government, where his fine seventeenth century manor, full of valuable heirlooms, has been wrecked, and of the poet Blok, near Klin, with destruction of his house, furniture, and manuscripts.

The Bolsheviki have suffered complete defeat in the Kiev regional Soviet. The Ukrainian troops are being concentrated as far as possible on their own territory, and in the last few days the Little Russian soldiers of the Petrograd garrison have been sent home. At the elections in the Ekaterinoslav Government, which is outside the territory of Ukraine, the Ukrainians have secured an overwhelming victory. The agrarian question has been the difficulty. In its manifesto on assuming power the Ukrainian Government, under the influence of the strong center party of the Soviets, proclaimed the principle of nationalisation of all private lands without compensation. The Polish landowners and Association of Sugar Manufactures vigorously protested, and the Ukrainian Government modified its declaration to the extent that it would leave the question to be decided by the local Constituent Assembly, and in any case would take care to avoid economic disruption.

Amicable, if not cordial, relations have been established between Kiev and Novocserkassk, and M. Vinichenko, the Ukrainian Premier, has insisted on the necessity of co-ordination between Ukraine and other autonomous units. But what the number and quality of all the autonomous units are it is difficult to say. In Bessarabia, for instance, the Moldavian autonomous council is organising its forces. In the Crimea the Tatars, who number there only 180,000, are displaying extraordinary energy. They are establishing an autonomous khanate, have seized the Khan's palace at Bakhchisarai, and, besides concentrating Mohammedan troops, are summoning a Kurultai, or Constituent Assembly, of their own.

A national congress of Tatars of Central Russia opened at Ufa last Friday, which was observed as a solemn national festival in all the mosques. A ministry is being formed and a national fund collected. The Baku Tatars are drafting a scheme for the autonomy of Baku, Erival, and Lisavetpol Governments, which are collectively to be known as Azerbaijan. Further down the scale of credibility you have some enthusiastic group proclaiming the autonomy of Bashkiria, including the Governments of Orenburg, Ufa, and Samara. Poor, simple shepherds of Bashkiria! They have suffered cruelly from Russian exploitation, but they must surely rub their eyes when they hear themselves proclaimed lords of three great provinces. Finally, at the end of the scale a national Chuvask council has protested in the name of the self-determination of notions against the arrest of two Chuvashes at some railway station. Paris of Central Asia are apparently pursuing in the mad world the peaceful ways of their fathers.

As to the Turkomans, all we know of them is that a Turkoman cavalcade has gone galloping off into Ukraine under the command of Korniloff and convoying Generals Denikin and Markoff. It was a romatic escape. A staff officer presented to Commandant Bykhoff an order, ostensibly from the examining Judge, directing the immediate release of Korniloff and his fellow-prisoners. While the commandant doubted, the Turkomans heard of the order, and in fighting array, with Korniloff at their head, went galloping off into the night, probably to cover, if the fates permitted them, the 600 miles across the steppes to the Don, like refugees from Muscovy in the time of Ivan the Terrible.

Then there are the Jews. Besides their manifold efforts in general Russian politics, they are swelling the tide of national movements. The Zionists now are the strongest party among Russian Jews, and they are overjoyed at the British promise of Palestine. At Odessa last Friday there was a huge Zionist demonstration, with a procession twenty blocks long. Grusenberg, the newly elected member for Odessa, made a speech of triumph and gratitude, to which the British Consul, Picton Bage, replied. Toward the close of the demonstration members of the Bund, or Jewish Socialist Party, began agitating against the Zionists and England. There was a scuffle, and a shot was fired, but no harm was done.

To return to the Russians, they, too, have a festival today in the midst of the gloom. The newly elected Orthodox Patriarch, Tikhon, the first Patriarch in Russia since Peter the Great, was enthroned in Moscow.

SENATOR NEWLANDS DEAD

New York, December 26.—On the evening of Christmas Day Senator Newlands died suddenly. Senator Newlands was Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and he was instrumental in preventing the recently threatened railway strike.

U.S. COAL AND IRON PRICES

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Wilson has ordered that present maximum prices of iron ore, pig iron, wrought iron, steel, and steel products are to remain in force until March 31.

The Government has ordered a continuance throughout 1918 of the prices of coke fixed on September 1 last.

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PARIS REALLY MOURNS FOR MY LADY NICOTINE

Suffers From Tobacco Famine And Particularly In Cigarettes

CONSUMPTION INCREASED

Troops Come First And Retail Dealers Take Chances On What Is Left

By Milton V. Synder

Paris, November 21.—Every now and again a cigarette famine strikes Paris. At the present writing such a famine is going on and is the cause of much annoyed conjecture. Many of the tobacco shops of Paris are completely cleared out of this necessary commodity. To try to find out the reason for this sudden death I made various inquiries. At the Issy-les-Moulineux factory I was told:

"We do our utmost to satisfy the increasing demands of the public and we are manufacturing as much if not more than we did before the war. We are working eleven hours a day, but on the other hand we have two factories—at Lille and at Nancy—that at present are producing nothing. And in addition France is crowded with foreigners—Englishmen, Belgians and Americans—who are inveterate cigarette smokers."

At the central tobacco headquarters M. Meyer, chief of the office, confirmed these reasons and further added:

"The consumption of tobacco in general and of cigarettes in particular is increasing so rapidly that necessarily there has lately arisen an inequality in the supply. Besides the demands of the civil population, we send to the front and to the depots not only the free regimental tobacco but all the tobacco ordered by military canteens and wine shops. Added to an immensely increased consumption we have had difficulties in manufacturing directly traceable to the war—lack of paper and slowness of land and sea transportation.

Troops Always First

"As we always serve the troops first it is not surprising that sometimes the provisioning of the civil population is affected. In fact what has happened to dozens of food products has happened to tobacco. It could not escape the shortage that is felt everywhere, and all one can do is to accept the situation as patiently as possible."

This is what the retail dealers had to say regarding the consumer's attitude towards the tobacco famine:

"Generally the smoker makes no protest. He comes into the shop to buy a 12 cent package of cigarettes, but when he finds none in stock he goes away with a box of Oriental cigarettes. But in the shops near the railway stations it is a different story. Many permissionaries back from the front wait till the last moment to do their shopping, and if the tobacconist has run out of cigarette the poor poilu is forced to leave without this form of tobacco The result is a series of endless disputes."

Shortage on Boulevards

In the shops on the boulevards these facts were elicited:

"Before this crisis—about six months ago—the Paris shopkeeper used to replenish his stock at the bonded warehouses, where he obtained as much as wanted, according to his needs. Now there is a fixed weekly day for delivering supplies. The districts have been divided into sections, each of which is assigned to a particular warehouse. Here the goods are distributed according to a certain manufacturing prorata; so that now on the 'grands boulevards' on the right hand side going toward the Opera the shopkeepers are supplied from the warehouse north of the Rue de la Goutte d'Or, while those on the left draw their supplies from the warehouse in the Rue des Meuniers. The result is the curious anomaly that on some days you can buy tobacco on one side of the boulevards and none on the other. And the next day you probably will find the contrary the case. But our customers cannot understand it at all."

Regarding the increase in the consumption of tobacco, here are some official figures. The result of the sale of all tobacco manufactured in 1914 was 517,000,000 francs; in 1915 it was 502,000,000 francs; in 1916 it amounted to 599,000,000 francs; and up to the end of September, 1917, the sum had almost reached 480,000,000 francs.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

STOCK CHATTER
GOOD MORNING UH- WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?
SAY YOUNG FELLER COULD YOU TELL ME WHERE JUDGE POST LIVES AROUND HERE?
OH MR DRUGGIST COULD I GET SEVEN CENTS MORE OF TWO CENT STAMPS I DIDNT GET QUITE ENOUGH BEFORE
COULD I SEE YOUR DIRECTORY PLEASE! AND A PEN AND INK I WANT TO COPY OFF AN ADDRESS
I SAY HAVE YOU AN ERIE TIME TABLE?
HE GETS PLENTY OF PEOPLE IN HERE BUT LIKE THE EMPTY BOX CARS THERES NUTHIN IN EM
WELL- IT KEEPS HIM OUTA MISCHIEF
MY MOTHER WANT TO KNOW IF YOU'LL GIVE HER THE RIGHT TIME
INDOOR SPORTS.
OPENING A NEW DRUGSTORE IN A SUBURBAN TOWN.

Notes On Labor In Great Britain

London, England—On account of the number of disputes relative to wages and service conditions of seamen on British merchant ships it is stated that the Shipping Controller intends to establish a national board to deal with the various questions of this kind that arise. The board will consist of representatives of owners and seamen, with an independent chairman appointed by the Ministry of Shipping. Sir Joseph Maclay has requested the Mercantile Marine Service Association to appoint a representative to act on behalf of the officers, and Capt. J. H. Goodwin, who was for many years master with Messrs. Holt & Co. of Liverpool and has recently retired from active service, has accordingly been nominated.

The following program has been circulated by the Committee of the Railwaymen's District Councils to the branches with a recommendation for its adoption at the forthcoming conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, which is to be held shortly in Leicester. The program provides for equal representation, national and local, of the National Union of Railwaymen upon all management bodies of railways in the United Kingdom; an 8-hour day, or 48-hour week; war advances to be converted to permanent wages; the sum to be demanded when the program is presented to be equal to an amount which will guarantee to all railway workers an advance of 10s. per week, based on pre-war purchasing power; ordinary overtime and Sunday work to be paid double time; night duty between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. to be paid time and a half; a flat rate to be established for each grade throughout the United Kingdom; piecework, tonnage, mileage, bonus, and similar methods of payment to be abolished, and the aggregate normal earnings to be taken as a basis upon which flat rates must be fixed; hybrid grades, such as porter-signalman and porter-guard, to be abolished; guaranteed day, and a guaranteed week; 14 days holiday a year, with pay. A stipulation is also made that in no circumstances shall any binding clause or agreement be entered into by the union.

The terms of agreement under which the war wage is to be paid to men in and about the mines has been issued to the secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain by the Coal Controller. It provides, among other things, that a man working seven days a week will be paid his war wage for seven days. Where the customary number of days worked in a colliery is below six, the war wage for six days will be paid, provided the man works the full customary days at the colliery. In the event of a colliery being temporarily idle, owing to a breakdown of machinery or other cause, the war wage of 1s. 6d. for men, and 9d. for boys must be paid for each day the pit is idle. When a colliery is idle, men obtaining work elsewhere will not be paid the war wage for the days on which they are employed. The war wage does not apply to managers, under-managers, overmen, hack overmen, or engine wrights.

Sir David Harrel, chairman of the Committee on Production, presided at a meeting held by the committee for the purpose of hearing applications for increases put forward, under the national wage agreement, by delegates from the engineering and shipbuilding trades. Forty-nine trade unions, aggregating a membership of 1,750,000, were represented at the meeting. Universal dissatisfaction was expressed by the trade union delegates at the last award of 3s., and it was intimated that if claims were not considered in a more generous manner, the position might become so serious as to become unmanageable. The increases now asked for by the boiler-makers and other societies is for an advance of 100 per cent, while the semi-skilled trades have applied for a 10s. weekly advance, with a minimum wage of 50s. a week. A request was also put forward for a general reduction of 50 per cent in food prices. The award of the Committee on Production will be given shortly.

On behalf of the Dockers Union, Mr. Ben Tillett, secretary, has addressed letters to Sir Edward Carson and Lord Derby regarding increased pay for sailors and soldiers.

He points out that for 60 years the navy has not increased its pay, and says, "No words of mine can express what this anomaly means in view of the tremendous increase in the cost of living." Wages, he adds, have increased 200 and 300 per cent, and wealth has increased 1,000 per cent. A request for a 200 per cent increase for the lower deck, and non-commissioned officers of the army has accordingly been asked for. In his letter to Lord Derby, Mr. Tillett says: "When you realise that, even at the outside, the increase asked for would not represent three weeks of war cost, and that a generous recognition of the services of the army to the nation would bring back much more than a few shillings in enthusiasm, willingness and courage, I think the nation would be well served." "In this time of stress and war," he adds, "one sincerely and conscientiously demands that these men shall not be subject to the insult of charity and more or less conditions of sheer pauperism." Mr. Ben Tillett is standing as an independent candidate for North Salford and has, as an opponent, Sir Charles Mallet, who is the coalition candidate.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

NEW YORK COLD WAVE IS BREAKING RECORDS

New York, December 31.—The country is in the grip of the coldest winter known in its history. The shortage of coal is causing widespread suffering. Many factories are closed and office buildings are without heat. By way of conserving artificial heat the authorities in New York are contemplating the closing of the theaters and other places of amusement. It is 14 degrees below zero in New York. The Cotton Exchange closed at noon.

In New York State lightless nights have been ordered, owing to acute shortage of coal through the railway congestion. Illumination is allowed only on Saturday nights.

Lights Out On Broadway

New York, December 31.—The year is closing at New York in unprecedented cold weather and with a scarcity of coal. The temperature on Sunday morning (December 30) was 13 degrees below zero, which is a record since 1871. A very grave situation has been brought about owing to the scarcity of coal. Broadway was not lighted several nights during the last fortnight owing to the short supply of coal. It has been decided not to light the streets of New York for six nights a week.

Mr. McCarthy, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Railways, has issued instructions to all the railway companies to make redoubled efforts for the transportation of coal.

Mr. Hylan, who will assume the Mayoralty of New York on New Year's Day, will direct his attention as his first public duty towards relieving the sufferers from the cold at municipal expense and superintend the distribution of coal among the citizens.

In spite of the unprecedented cold and the privations consequent on the scarcity of coal the value of all securities is steadily rising owing to the persistent rumors of peace in Wall Street.

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4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NORTHCLIFFE WANTS EMPIRE BOUND CLOSER

All Dominions Must Be Linked Up More To The United Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Reuter's Agency has received the following message from Lord Northcliffe, the head of the British War Mission to America:

"The linking-up of all efforts and resources, not only between Great Britain and her Allies but also between the various great Dominions and the Motherland, is essential to speedy victory.

"Lord Reading's Mission connects the two main English-speaking families and makes for closer war efficiency.

"Germany has the advantage of contiguity and it is essential for the Allies and the outlying parts of the British Empire to get more closely together.

"Dependence on the mails, and even on the cables, with their inevitable delays cannot be tolerated at this juncture. It gives an advantage to the enemy and so postpones the decisive victory of which I am more confident than ever, but delay means disaster, so I urge closer and more intimate co-ordination not only between the Allies but between the Motherland, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and all the other parts of the Empire, for I am profoundly convinced that close and yet closer companionship between all that the British Empire means and the United States of America is the only thing that can save civilisation."

Cavalleria Rusticana Again

Shanghai opera lovers have their second chance to see the local artists in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and in the ballet "Myhra" tonight at the Olympic Theater. From the enthusiastic way in which the first performance was received on Thursday evening there will be no vacant seats in the house tonight when these two excellently executed productions are repeated.

"La Tosca" will have its second rendering at the Olympic on Tuesday evening. The proceeds of all of the performances are to go to Allied War Funds.

Sino-Japanese Bank Will Open Shortly

According to the Japan Advertiser, the new Chartered Exchange Bank of China will begin its business shortly in Peking. Mr. Lu Tsung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, has been appointed Governor, while Mr. Tsunejero Kakiuchi will be its managing-director. The board of directors includes, besides a number of prominent Chinese financiers, Messrs. E. Ono and S. Ota, the well known Japanese bankers, Wang Ko-ming, Governor of the Bank of China, and Hayakawa of the Mitsui Bank have been appointed auditors.

News Brevities

The British Women's Work Association announces the raffle of a 303 Fulton Match rifle, with aperture sight, a weapon used successfully at Bisley by Col.-Sergt. R. W. Chater, S.R.E., who presented it to the Association. The rifle is at the Messrs. Kelly & Walsh offices, 6 Canton Road, where tickets may be had at $1 each, or from Mrs. Walter King, 60 Seymour Road, or Mr. A. M. Collaco, Russo-Asiatic Bank. The raffle takes place February 12.

* * *

A Chinese houseboy, charged with theft of $1,740 in jewelry and money from Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lambe, 602 Siccawei Road, was given an eighteen months' sentence in the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

One Yang Lee-foh appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on charge of stealing an overcoat from the home of Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, 19 Seymour Road. After the theft a watch was kept and a detective saw the accused enter and leave another house. When accosted he said that he was looking for someone at No. 17 Seymour Road. He confessed to stealing the coat and pawning it. The case was remanded.

* * *

The usual Masonic meetings at the Masonic Hall will be commenced from tonight. The District Grand Lodge of North China will meet at the Hall as usual Tuesday, January 22.

* * *

Mr. O. Crewe-Read, supervisor of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, will leave Shanghai for Manila today, having been transferred to the latter place. He expects to return to this city after about 18 months.

* * *

Captain W. F. Tyler will read a paper on "The Chief and His Subordinate" before the Engineering Society of China at 5.30 p.m., January 29, in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms. On February 26 Mr. W. J. Williams will read "Some Notes on Electricity Supply for China."

* * *

Eight men entered a dwelling at 17 Markham Road at 6.30 o'clock last evening, two displaying what are thought to have been imitation pistols and a third a knife. The inmates were robbed of jewelry and clothing to the value of $200 and the robbers then made their escape.

Basketball

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium was the scene of an exciting game of basketball last night between a team from the U.S. Navy and the Physical Directors of the Training School. At the end of the game the scoreboard showed 52 to 10 in favor of the Training School.

The line-up was as follows:—

U.S. Navy:—Morris, W. Reed, Neal, W. R. Reed and Droper.

Training School:—Yang, Tong, Siler, Hoh and Hsu.

S.V.C. ORDERS

The following Corps orders were issued by Major T. E. Trueman from Headquarters at the Town Hall yesterday:

There will be Corps Parades on the following dates:

January 19 and 26, Saturday.
February 3, Sunday.
February 23, Saturday.
March 9 and 23, Saturday.
April 6 and 20, Saturday.
April 27, Saturday (Inspection).

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors Society.)

Subscription List No. 90.

	Tls.	$	£	s.	d.
Concert given by the Children of Ningpo under Mrs. H. S. Redfern's supervision		61.00			
Previously acknowledged	22,616.88	55,703.50	4,442	16	0
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	580.00	1,021.76	—	—	—

S. MASON,
Hon. Treasurer.
c/o The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

ST. JOHN'S AND NANYANG IN SECOND GAME TODAY

If Jessfield Team Wins It Will Hold College Football Championship

St. John's University will meet Nanyang College this afternoon at 2.45 o'clock on the former's grounds in the second game of the finals of the intercollegiate championship. The line-ups of both team will be the same as in the first game, in which St. John's defeated Nanyang on the latter's own grounds. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett will again referee the game, while Messrs. W. E. Wilson and R. J. S. Brandt will act as linesmen.

If St. John's wins today it is champion. If Nanyang wins the deciding game will be staged on the recreation grounds of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on Markham Road probably on the 15th. The St. John's football field is located on the opposite side of the university campus across the Soochow Creek and is accessible either by the railroad bridge near the Jessfield station or by the private ferry at the back of the university buildings.

The teams line up as follows:

Nanyang: K. C. Shen; Robert Koo and Alfred Ting; P. C. Huang (Capt.); Lee Doo-sung and T. T. Yang; Lisbon Lih, Castle Ho, Lee Doo-sing, James Lo, and S. F. Chang.

Reserves:—Abraham Lin, C. Chen.

St. John's: P. W. Zie, C. Z. Yuin, Z. Y. Wong, Z. L. Sung (Capt.) U. T. Yu, K. Z. Tsang. K. Zung, Z. P. Daung, K. V. Vong, I. N. Koh, L. T. Yuin.

Reserves: T. T. Mao, T. T. Tan, C. T. Liang, P. K. Wei, H. Tai.

Football

A league match will be played this afternoon between the Shanghai Football Club 2nd eleven and the Customs Football Club on the former Club's grounds. The kickoff is scheduled for 2.30 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the S.F.C. 2nd team:

L. Bertes, A. P. Goldman, A. E. Donald, D. Arthur, G. Craigie-Ross (Capt.), G. F. Lindsay, F. R. Gabbott, I. D. Macdonald, A. S. Anderson and S. T. Clark.

S.F.C. 1st Team v. Police

The Shanghai Football Club First eleven will meet the Police Football Club on the latter's grounds at 2.30 p.m. today in a friendly fixture. The following will compose the S.F.C. team:

M. Carisio, P. Isherwood, M. Tonkin (Capt.), W. F. Ratcliff, A. Loonis, W. Rogers, A. N. Other, C. Butland, D. Drake, T. R. Macdonald, H. N. Olsen.

S. R. C. v. St. Xavier's

The Shanghai Recreation Club and the St. Xavier's Football Club will meet on the former's ground at 2.45 p.m. today in the first round for the Skottowe Cup. The S. R. C. team will be as follows:

A. H. Remedios, H. B. Ollerdessen, L. J. Quincey, B. H. Smith, A. M. A. Hansen, F. England, A. V. White, H. Macfarlane, A. Soufolis, E. J. Cooke, M. Feox.

Reserve: T. Roberts.

Mr. Bissett will referee.

S. N. Railway v. School for Chinese

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway eleven will meet the Shanghai Public School for Chinese on the Markham Road grounds tomorrow. A coach will leave Shanghai, North station, at 2.30 p.m. and tea will be provided. The following will play with the S.-N. Railway team:

Ah Sing; H. Y. Kwong and T. H. Tong; D. Ho, K. F. Wu and K. S. Chu; D. Dzong-tse, C. D Loh, Y. C. Tong, S. H. Ho and J. Chan.

Reserves: T. H. Chang and S. L. Mack.

Rifle Association

Notice is given that a special general meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held at the Town Hall, January 23, immediately following the annual general meeting, at which the following resolution will be considered for addition to the constitution:

"Membership shall be restricted to members of the Defence Forces of Shanghai and such others as may be specially approved of by the Committee, but no German Austro-Hungarian, Turkish or Bulgarian subject shall be admitted to membership."

Hockey

Two games are scheduled in the Hockey League for today.

'B' Co. v. Sikhs

"B" Company, British, will meet the Sikhs this afternoon at the Widow's Monument grounds. The following will represent "B" Co.:

Barnes, Melville (Captain), Rawstorne, Burton, J. J. Evans, Cooper, Nash, Hutchinson, Bothwell, Passikedes and Brand.

Reserve, F. L. Smith.

Harlequins v. Portuguese

Harlequins and the Portuguese meet at the Polo Ground at 2.45 p.m., the following making up the Harlequin team:

G. O. Jackson, J. S. Agassiz, H. M. Mann, J. F Cale, J. A Donnelly, F. S. Turner, G. Kilby, A. N. Other, H. W. P. McMeekin, P. Ayres and C. L. W. Bailey.

Ladies' Hockey Club v. Public School

A Ladies' hockey match will be played at 2.45 p.m. today when the Public School representatives and the Ladies' Hockey Club engage. The teams will be:

Public School—Misses B. Rasmussen (Captain), R. Woodcock, M. Parquharson, F. Ferris, F. Madar, G. Goldman, E. Manley, D. Madar, E. Remedios. A. Radomski and C. Remedios.

Ladies' Hockey Club—Misses K. Flood (Captain), W. Tod, M. Morton, M. Dixon, J. Tod, G. Pearson, M. Danson, M. Molloy, E. Parsons, E. Scott, M. Pilcher; and A. Witschi and M. Ashly, reserves.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 Sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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Cigarettes—

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IVAN BANKOFF

Every Night for 9 Nights: the World's Celebrated Dancers

AIMEE MAYNARD

On Jan. 14th, 15th and 16th.
"THE BARRIER"
SEVEN PARTS

On Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th.
"THE LUST OF THE AGES"
SEVEN PARTS

On Jan. 20th, 21st and 22nd.
"THE MORMON MAID"
SEVEN PARTS

Matinee on Saturday, the 19th, and Sunday, the 20th, at Popular Prices

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WEATHER
Very cloudy and misty weather. Variable and moderate breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 12, 1918

German Offensive On The Western Front

(By A British Contributor)

SECRETARY Baker of the United States War Department in his weekly review indicates the imminence of a big German offensive on the Western front. This certainly is what will take place, especially after the issuance during the past week of the war aims of the Allied Nations, for these have proved without a shadow of doubt that the Central Powers are waging a war of conquest. They are not willing to submit their so-called cause to arbitration, nor are they prepared to sheathe the sword until they have exhausted all their capacity for sowing seeds of dissension amongst the Allies and, failing this, until they have spent all their resources in men and material to bring about the defeat of the great forces facing their armies on the Western front.

They have, for the time being, deluded Russia; but the other Allies are more united than at any period of the war, and the leaders of the Central Powers see that their only hope of avoiding ultimate annihilation is the defeat of the armies on the Western front. Thus an offensive here must be commenced without delay. The German High Command, however, has not been up against these forces for the last three and a half years without learning something and we can be quite certain that the attempt will not be made until they have amassed immense bodies of troops and a tremendous array of artillery.

The new effort will be the biggest yet launched and will involve the most sanguinary losses on the part of the attacking armies. It may at first seem surprising that an offensive should be contemplated during the winter months; but the internal condition of Germany demands it. Since the memorable 4th of August, 1914, the German people have been fed on exaggerated accounts of victories. Their spirit has been bolstered up by the highly colored stories of the achievements of their armies and even of their navy. The rapid advance through Belgium, their nearness to Paris, their possession of the best parts of France and Belgium, then the overrunning of Servia, Montenegro, Poland and Rumania were all of them events of such import that they have never been able to comprehend why the Allies have not sought peace. The fact that the Kaiser's doves have been peremptorily returned has greatly mystified the German mind.

But as the struggle, in spite of these apparent successes, has continued and their war conditions have grown steadily worse, doubt has arisen. The onslaught in the Baltic and the attempt in Italy were planned in order to allay the disquiet which has gradually arisen in the midst of the peoples of the Central Powers. Up till now their victories seem to have availed them little or nothing. Meanwhile their people are war-weary and unrest is steadily increasing. There are ominous signs on the horizon, and nothing but the overthrow of the Allied armies on the Western front can prevent the staving off of an internal revolution in Germany.

Yet, why attempt an offensive during the winter? Napoleon in his Russian campaign lost more men through the cold than through actual fighting. Hindenburg and his lieutenants know that with the coming of the spring there will be the big reinforcements from the United States, and in spite of their remarks to the contrary they fear the advent of the American troops. But can the present Allied army on the Western front hold up against this expected offensive movement? Surely the armies which held and turned from Paris the Kaiser's Legions and a little later barred their road to Paris and held invincible the historic city of Verdun, and which during this past year have gradually won back ground that was lost early in the war, will be able to cope with the anticipated attack by the enemy. The Allies are, ere this, consolidating their entrenchments and making huge preparations for the reception of the German armies.

The Anglo-French forces know only too well that time is on their side. The next few weeks will be anxious ones for them but by holding up the attacking forces they will make sure that certain victory which the arrival in France of the armies of the United States will enable them ultimately to achieve. The German people have been told that the war will be over by the spring, when they fancy their armies will have triumphed. The spring will witness a series of victories, but they will be those of the Allies and their result the just punishment of Kaiserism and the demolition of the strong walls of Prussian militarism.

Correspondence

The British U-Boat Losses

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—I notice in today's paper you show losses for the week ending January 9 as 21 British steamers over and under 1,600 tons. I think you will find that this loss of 21 steamers covers British and vessels of all other nationalities, bound for and from British ports. Your heading therefore would not appear to be correct. I am open to correction but am almost certain my contention is right. Yours faithfully,

"L"

Shanghai, January 11, 1917.

Note:—We have every reason for believing that we are correct in treating the British weekly bulletins as referring exclusively to British tonnage, and that the British Admiralty is leaving to other nations the announcements concerning their own shipping losses. In the bulletins cabled from London to the American newspapers, the vessels are described as British, but in cabling to the Far East as many words as possible are deleted and probably Reuter's London office takes it for granted that readers will understand that the bulletins deal only with British vessels.

For example we take the Reuter's cable of December 5 as received in Shanghai:

London, December 5.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,174 and the number sailing 2,133. (There were sunk during the same period, over 1,600 tons, 16; under 1,600 tons, 1. Unsuccessfully attacked, 8. Fishing-vessels sunk, 4.

The Associated Press cable out of London of the same date was printed in the New York papers as follows:

London, December 5.—Sixteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over were sunk by mines or submarines in the last week, according to the Admiralty statement tonight. One vessel under 1,600 tons and four fishing vessels also were sunk.

War Time Wallops

Germany's reported intention to declare the American coast a war-zone causes no disquietude. It is already as much of a war-zone as Germany feels able to make it.—*Chicago Herald.*

In these feverish knitting days, the editors of Kansas are universal in their envy of Gomer Davies, of Concordia, who has a wooden leg and can darn the hole in one sock with paint.—*Emporia Gazette.*

It doesn't make much difference, of course, whether the German Government is blown up from within or without, but it would be a mistake for the withouts to wait for the withins to do it, because it might be that the withins are waiting for the withouts to do it.—*Kansas City Times.*

Russia just now has a steam-roller but no steam.—*Wall Street Journal.*

America has some wonderful war-time inventors, and more wonderful inventors of feature stories about wonderful war-time inventors.—*Emporia Gazette.*

Von Tirpitz says he never said that the submarine war would finish England by August 1. No matter. It's just as untrue as if he had said it—*New York Sun*

A Good Record Of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination

Both French And American Statistics Show Great Progress In Dealing With Typhoid Fever In Armies

Statistics just published by the French medical authorities illustrate the progress made during the war in dealing with typhoid fever. Typhoid seems peculiarly amendable to certain preventive measures like vaccination and the provision of a supply of good drinking water and pure milk. The results obtained by the use of anti-typhoid vaccination are striking, but perhaps the most remarkable fact disclosed by the French statistics is the exact value which a preventive serum, known as a polyvalent vaccine and composed of paratyphoid A and B in addition to typhoid serums, has in keeping these diseases from the armies in the field.

These statistics are also laudably free from some of the faults inherent in so many statistics—their tabular curves and columns of figures and their ambiguous character which makes it possible to read them two ways. They are further free from that meticulous accuracy which divides a sick man into fractions. This is the fault with the camp statistics in America. A reading of the French figures is therefore a useful corrective of the towering character of the Washington data.

The records as now published in Paris mark the most important stages in the evolution of anti-typhoid inoculation. The figures for the first three months of the war, which are said to be incomplete owing to the disorganisation caused by the sudden mobilisation, give 8,191 cases of typhoid fever, with 3,076 deaths, that is to say, a mortality of 37.5 per cent. This figure is high, but it is a census of cases that certainly is far short of the truth. Such is the result of unpreparedness, whether it be medical or military.

The later statistics give a better idea of the facts and of the advances made. During the period from November 1, 1914, to October 31, 1915, there were 87,618 cases of typhoid fever, with 8,614 deaths. In the next period there was a great drop; from November 1, 1915, to October 31, 1916, there were 17,656 cases, with only 700 deaths—a brilliant result indeed.

The frequency of typhoid was therefore five and a half times less during the second year of war than during the first, and the mortality was so much influenced that it was reduced twelve times. All this is due to vaccination, and the chief reason why typhoid mortality was high when the French army first took the field was that vaccination was not made compulsory until March 28, 1915. Before vaccination became general, that is, before all the men were inoculated, the mortality was 15.3 per cent. When vaccination was enforced and provision made for an abundance of pure drinking water the mortality fell to 3.9 per cent.

At this period vaccination against paratyphoid A and B was introduced. In a short time the frequency of the typhoid diseases became almost negligible, and in May and June of 1917 the results of the combined vaccination were so good that it might be said that these scourges of great armies had been practically eliminated. It is estimated that if this triple vaccination had not been introduced and practised compulsorily there would have been a million cases of typhoid fever in the French army and an actual loss of 145,000 men. Medicine is not an exact science, but here it has been reduced to the terms of an almost mathematical proposition.

Another feature of this report is interesting to the public. Nearly all of the vaccine thus used is manufactured in France at Val de Grace, where millions of doses are made every year. To accomplish this, great activity of a scientific and business nature has been necessary on the part of the French doctors. There is an illustrated part of the report which shows the comparative methods of French and British anti-typhoid inoculation. The precision of the technique and of the instruments employed would appeal to any layman who is a business man, and are certainly deserving of careful study by our own doctors.

Reports from the camps in the United States of the Regulars, National Guard and National Army are like the French in the low mortality rate, but they would carry more conviction to the layman if they were differently compiled. For example, the admission rate, as it is called, of typhoid fever in the National Army is given as 1.9. This is the proportion of admissions to the hospitals in 1,000 men, the strength of the army being given as 413,487 men. It would be more specific, though perhaps not so statistical, if the number of cases were given and the deaths.

So far there have been few deaths from typhoid fever or from paratyphoid. In the Washington figures these diseases are grouped separately. Thus, during 1916, in the Regular Army, the annual admission rate for each 1,000 men was for typhoid 0.21 and for paratyphoid 0.31. It is a good showing, but such figures give no clear idea unless it is remembered just how many men were in the army at the time. It is better to take the death rate as a basis, and this shows that typhoid is extremely rare. The army is almost completely free from it. This is the essential thing, though it is important to know that at the new camps the water is drawn from artesian wells and that other precautions are taken. It is curiously difficult to get a plain answer from medical men, but this one seems plain.

Americans In France To Their Countrymen

Thirty-two citizens of the United States assembled in Paris—newspaper correspondent, trained observers at the front, and other visitors—"have made careful note of the situation on and behind the battle lines" and have sent the following "message of good cheer" to their fellow-countrymen:—

(1.)—Our soldiers now in camp on this side and constantly arriving are of a quality which has won the admiration of our Allies. Good judges say that it is unexcelled on either side of the long battle lines. We are glad to make good report of the excellent spirit of the men and of the progress of their training.

(2.)—We feel that it should be understood at home that, while the losses of the war are very great, the numbers engaged are beyond all precedent, and that relatively the proportion of loss is probably not above that of other wars.

(3.)—As seen from this side the courage, activity, and effectiveness of our sea forces in assisting the work of the British Navy have been most impressive.

(4.)—We find that the magnitude and thoroughness of our preparation for aerial warfare is regarded here as likely to be one of the most decisive factors in the war. We urge all possible haste in these preparations.

(5.)—We find a high, inflexible moral in the troops and people of our great Allies. France has got her second wind, and nowhere in the French Republic may one discover a sign of weakness or faltering. Britain, conscious of her strength and well within it, stands firm and united for any sacrifice that victory may demand. In both countries rich and poor, men and women, are cheerfully at work for the common cause. The spirit of Italy is equally high and determined.

(6.)—We condemn the spirit with which Germany has made war upon her Western neighbors. We recognise that much deplorable violence to those who have no share in the fighting may be regarded as a part of the business of war. But the deliberate wrecking by dynamite of cities without strategic importance, where noble public edifices and the humblest houses of the poor are, one by one, shaken down; the carrying into captivity of the daughters of whole communities; these are crimes of which our own eyes and ears have had abundant proof and of which we find it difficult to express ourselves with becoming restraint.

(7.)—We agree with our President that a Government capable of such a misuse of power must be deprived of it, and that nothing less than its overthrow is consistent with the safety of our institutions or a decent regard for posterity.

(8.)—At the front there are many signs of the weakening of the enemy, who is, it cannot by doubted, eager for peace but as yet unable to realise the nature of the only terms upon which it can be secured.

(9.)—We have unbounded faith in the loyalty of our people to the form of government under which they have enjoyed a degree of happiness and prosperity and an encouragement of aspiration the like of which is not elsewhere to be found. But we desire to warn them that every word spoken in our land which can be distorted into a semblance of disloyalty or into willingness for an indecisive peace will quickly find its way to Berlin, there to be misunderstood and scattered abroad as evidence of dissension among us. We believe that such words have the effect of prolonging the war and increasing its sacrifices.

'Chariots Of Iron'

History repeats itself down to minute details, the London Star reminds us, and recalls previous operations at Gaza related in the Book of Joshua. It says:

"If that picturesque special correspondent to whom we owe the narrative of the sun and moon standing still in the Valley of Ajalon had witnessed the onslaught of General Allenby's auxiliaries, he might have pictured behemoth wallowing on the shore and leviathan rising out of the sea. It is related in the Book of Judges that though the tribe of Judah took Gaza, they 'could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley because they had chariots of iron.'

"Allowing for the intervening centuries which have transformed the 'chariots of iron' into tanks, we see that in this case the omens are in favor of the invaders; and we may reasonably hope that the clearing out of the Philistines will be final and complete."

Long War Forecast

Member Of The U. S. Congress' Military Affairs Committee Says 5,000,000 More American Soldiers May Be Needed

"It is much better that we prepare for a seven-year war and have it end in seven months than that we prepare for a seven-month war and have it last for seven years."

THE spirit of Kitchener seems to have got into that part of the American Congress where it will do the most good; that is, into the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, where the big war measures of the future will have to be put into shape for the enacting vote. When somebody asked Kitchener early in the war when the fighting would end, he said he did not know, but that England would begin to fight about the middle of 1916.

The members of Congress specially charged with seeing that our fighting forces receive all the backing they may need are now, apparently, in the same persistent, unyielding frame of mind. Although speaking in this interview only for himself, so far as his prophecies and specific figures are concerned, Charles Pope Caldwell, Representative in Congress from New York and member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, fairly represents the feelings of his associates.

"It will be a long war and a war to the bitter end," said Mr. Caldwell in Washington on December 8. "It may take from five to seven million men from America. It may cost from fifty to seventy billion dollars. It probably will last from five to ten years, not from the beginning in 1914, but from the present moment. It will set back the development of Europe a century, but out of it will come progress and America will remain free. The price is going to be high, but liberty is cheap at any price, and America is a spendthrift nation.

"Congress should realise that in the Sixty-fourth and in the special session of the Sixty-fifth Congress we made only a beginning in national preparedness. In this session we should develop and expand the law to the end that the armed force of the United States grow stronger each day until the victorious end.

"Our army should be increased as rapidly as it can be trained, equipped, transported, and supplied, up to five or even ten million men, but the burden of taxation should be laid as lightly as possible, for the war will probably cost us from fifty to seventy billion dollars. These figures seem huge, but not so much so as the same statement when it appeared a few months ago—and even if they are above, yes, considerably above, what may actually be required, it is much better that we prepare for a seven-year war and have it end in seven months than that we prepare for a seven-month war and have it last for seven years.

"When war was declared few realised that we would so soon have an army fighting in France fewer believed that we could obtain, for foreign service, by individual enlistment, as many as half a million men, and fewer still could see that the expense would be so enormous.

"America is in this war, and she is in to the last dollar and the last man, if need be. Even the women and children willingly do their share and vie with the men in individual sacrifice for the common weal. We now have in the armed service of the United States approximately 1,500,000 men, and are about to call in the second draft another half million. We have obtained by voluntary enlistment in the army and navy more men than the Secretary of War would admit would be needed for the war when he presented his argument for the draft and announced his intention to use only 136,000 regulars, 164,000 National Guard, and 500,000 drafted men, with a possible 500,000 more if needed. Volunteers are coming in at approximately 1,000 a day without stimulation.

"Congress must lay the foundation for the establishment of a fighting machine that will outweigh in size and effectiveness that of the Kaiser and his allies. The President should not be forced to a strained construction of the present law to increase the army to any size that may be desired—to which end the limit, if there be any, to the size of the regular army should be removed. The Governors should be encouraged to raise and train a new National Guard of men above 31 years of age for home defense and border and coast guard duty. The President should be authorised to continue to call by draft from time to time such additional increments as may be desired. The law of registration should be amended so as to take in the men who have become 21 since registration and who may hereafter become of age; to eliminate from the draft those beyond the effective fighting age, and last, but not least, provide for the universal training of all our young men as soon as the President finds he can undertake this without interfering with the training of the draft army or the prosecution of the war.

"When Congress launched its $640,000,000 program for air service it only started that which is to grow into an army in the air. In the great wars great battles have almost always been won by flanking movements. Now the fighting lines extend from Switzerland to the sea and are a hundred miles deep. The flanking movement was successful because it permitted a cross-fire and enabled the cutting off of supplies. We cannot go around now. It is expensive in men and money to go through, but we can and will go over in such numbers, with such effective fighting men and machines that the same result will be attained. It will mean a flying section of the Signal Corps of a million men—an object now easier to visualise than one-tenth of 1 per cent of that number was at the beginning of the war. Then privates will fly and the flying corps will become the cavalry of the air.

"Under the act of Congress nearly ten million American men between the ages of 21 and 31 registered to fight and die if need be in defense of American rights. Each year there are in the United States about a million men who reach the age of 21. So therefore we could organise the largest army, worshipping the same God, speaking the same language, and loving the same flag, that the world has ever known. America has set a new record in the transportation of troops. Although the size of the task accomplished cannot be fully revealed as yet, I can say that never before was a military expedition of its size assembled, convoyed, and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. We carried them 3,000 miles across an ocean infested with hostile submarines, and we did this extraordinary thing with the precision of an ordinary day's work.

"When America entered the war fighting was confined to small sections of from ten to twelve miles long. When America really gets into action the fighting will be forced across a front from Switzerland to the sea and from the trenches to Berlin."

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Everything you require, including all the latest Dance Records
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"Wear Your Country's Flag"

From President Wilson's Flag Day Speech, June 14th, 1915.

"I am sorry that you do not wear a little flag of the Union every day instead of some days, and I can only ask you if you lose the physical emblem to be sure that you wear it in your heart, and the heart of America shall interpret the heart of the world."

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Will not injure the most delicate fabric and will not injure the Skin.
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Small charge for removal.

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Showroom. 29 Nanking Road.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I'M PLAYING "JULIUS CAESAR" I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU SEE ME - MR. JIGGS
YOU MUST GO - I SAW HIM YESTERDAY -
TONIGHT IS THE LAST NIGHT SO YOU MUST SEE HIM IN THAT PLAY -
I'M GLAD TO HEAR THAT -
WELL - I SAW THE PLAY -
WHAT PART OF THE PLAY DID YOU LIKE BEST -
THE PART WHERE THEY STAB HIM!
!
GEO MCMANUS
N-23

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The idea enunciated by Lord St. Davids, in the House of Lords recently, that "no man should gain by the war," seems to be about as simple and all-embracing as could be wished. In spite of all taxes on excess profits, the outcry against excess profits seems to be as loud as ever. No doubt it is not justified in every case, or in many cases, but a goodly number of people will be of the opinion that it should not be justifiable in any case.

The I. W. W. has endeavored to restrict the output of spruce lumber in the Northwest of the United States, and American aircraft works have met this seditious movement by substituting another material, as good if not better, in the manufacture of airplanes. As a consequence, the present supply of spruce timber is more than ample for all purposes, and the I. W. W. is left without means of practicing treachery or embarrassing the Government in this particular. But why should the I. W. W. be afforded further opportunity of working mischief in any particular?

At the close of a recent secret sitting of the French Parliament, the deputies who still remained in the Chamber witnessed the simultaneous opening of the doors in the balconies and the simultaneous appearance of the attendants in their red waistcoats. It was evident that a search was being made for something, or perhaps somebody. One of the mystified deputies inquired, and was informed that the search was caused by the possibility of a dictaphone having been hidden under one of the seats. Such are the difficulties with which modern inventions dog the necessity for secrecy. With a dictaphone present, the walls are no longer under the obligation to have ears. It is really much simpler, particularly if the dictaphone is placed at the point of vantage by an "unseen hand."

There are some things about those alleged "shortages" of necessaries in the United States that nobody seems to be able to account for with any degree of satisfaction. Take the single item of anthracite coal. More of that commodity has been mined in the last year, and more of it has been carried by the railroads, than ever before. Yet dealers everywhere inform consumers that their stocks are too low to permit more than minimum allotments. And prices are apparently regulated according to the scarcity. What has become of all the anthracite mined and shipped from the mines in 1917?

The strange detachment as to the subject of many of the books read in the trenches has, more than once, been a matter of comment. The man in the dugout reading Horace's Odes is by no means unique. And now an English writer is interested to discover a similar detachment at home during a recent air raid in London. He was struck, he says, by a singular scene in a city building where some men were sheltered for security during the bombardment. Amid the terrific din of gunfire, several of the men were engrossed in books as though by their own firesides. Curiosity led him to ascertain what literature could hold the attention of men in such perilous circumstances. He found the following named volumes being perused: Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Dickens' "Christmas Carol," Tolstoy's plays, Goethe's "Autobiography," and "Locusts and Wild Honey," by the American naturalist, John Burroughs. In one corner a litle knot of men compared opinions on the work of O. Henry.

Max B. May's biography of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, founder of American Judaism, recalls what thousands of Gentiles in the United States have undoubtedly known but forgotten, that this remarkable man, in addition to razing walls of racial and religious prejudice among Americans, succeeded in liberalising the thought of his own people also. He struggled tirelessly and courageously to lead the Jews of the United States to use the language of the country; he introduced an American prayer book, he put pews in the synagogue so that men and women might sit together, and he was mainly instrumental in founding the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Isaac Mayer Wise was at once a great rabbi and a fine citizen.

A well-known authority on things Turkish has just published a life of Abdul Hamid. It is well, perhaps, and even essential to the just understanding of history, that the story of the "Great Assassin" should be told once for all. Recent events, too, in Turkey have made the exploits of Gladstone's great aversion appear quite tame, and almost respectable. The book, however, seems to give promise of still further rehabilitations. It is published as one in a series entitled "Makers of the Nineteenth Century."

Fritz Oerundal, former chief steward of the steamship United States, and two Swedish booksellers, convicted of conspiracy to smuggle war materials out of New York, received, on Friday last, sentences of one year and one day imprisonment and $1,000 fine. In imparting this information to the public, the report of the proceedings is made to include this bit of significant comment: "The men have the lenient American laws to thank for the light penalty." If this scandalously inadequate method of dealing with conspirators in war time is due to the weakness of the law, Congress should not lose an hour in enacting legislation to strengthen the statutes. Child's play will not defeat an enemy whose specialty is conspiracy.

Do Animals Think?

Vehement exception is taken by Mr. E. S. Harriman, the Los Angeles writer, to a sentence that obtruded in the article entitled "Some Darwinian Monkey-Shines," quoted in these columns on October 20, says The Literary Digest. The objectionable sentence reads: "He tells of numerous instances that would seem to indicate that the actions of monkeys are frequently dictated by some power of thought." Mr. Harriman's ideas on the mental activities of animals are entitled to respect, as he knows a good deal about them, and many of his stories of outdoor adventure have animals playing star parts most convincingly. Mr. Harriman always intended to write stories when he got around to it. So a few years ago he took the time and began to write. Contrary to all the rules laid down in the college textbooks, he was immediately successful. We quote his letter in full:

I am surprised that any one should still hold to the old theory that animals do not think. That theory is smashed completely by the one fact that memory, which is conceded to all animals by every one who knows them at all, is defined as "the conscious reproduction of a previous thought." If they do not think, whence comes "the previous thought?" Either our scientific men who deny thought in the lower orders must agree that thought is common with these animals, or they must remodel the definition of memory.

How about the mare that broke through a barbed-wire fence and traveled a mile and a half to the home of my brother-in-law when she was sick, waking him in the middle of the night by pawing at his door, because her owner had taken her there a year before when she was sick as now? How about our own red cow with the lop horn, who learned to carry her bell so the clapper would not touch the bell, while she made her way into the corn-field? How about that same cow, after trying to reach a choice morsel through the fence, stepping back to look the situation over, then getting down on her knees to run her head under the fence, which was on short posts that kept it two feet off the ground, rolling to her side and kicking herself through below the rails to the garden? How about the mischievous horse of Henry Ferguson, in Minnesota, that would tease his mate to try and bite his knee, then either bump the nose of the biter with his knee or catch his rein in his teeth and yank on it till the mate threw his head up? Saw that done myself at least a dozen times in an hour.

Think? I guess they do. Far more than some of our Congressmen seem to do. They not only think, but they plan and scheme. I could cite a hundred instances that have come under my own observation which prove it. But Webster settled the thought controversy by defining memory, so now let the wise men make a new definition or cry quits.

Try This

She was waiting for him.

Gathering her brows like gathering storm, nursing her wrath to keep it warm, and when he entered the room she began:

"This is a nice time of night—"

"I—er—know I'm late," he hastily interrupted, "but I couldn't help it, my dear. Club had—er—big discussion, on female beauty."

"And what had you to do with that?" demanded the fretful wife.

"More'n any one there. I was the one—er—who had the most beautiful wife, an'—er—course, the best authority on female beauty, an'—"

"Why don't you take off your overcoat, Henry? Let me get your slippers for you. It's awful cold outside; I think you must be half-frozen."

Half a minute later Henry was safely ensconced in his easy-chair with his wife at his feet putting his slipers on.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Attractive Offer

For Sale—A real bargain in a cottage on an asphalt street, near car-line; five-room brick with bath, large lot, some fruit and a peach. The price is $2,850 for a quick getaway.—*Lexington (Ky.) Leader.*

Breaking The News Gently

Little Marine stood in the doorway, one hand on the door-knob. For a moment she gazed at her mother, who was preparing to go out.

"Mother," she said, "do you know what I am going to give you for your birthday when it comes?"

"No, dear" answered the mother. "Please tell me."

"A nice hairpin-tray with gold flowers on it all around," said the little girl.

"But, my dear," exclaimed the mother, "I have a nice one like that already."

"No, you haven't, mother,' Marie answered. "I have just dropped it on the floor.' —*Chicago Herald.*

And That's No Kid

"It is very strange that no one has ever been able to find Captain Kidd's treasure."

"Oh, well, Captain Kidd isn't the only man who has put his money into real estate and couldn't get it out."—*Milestones.*

And Where Was Father?

A young lady with a pet dog on an electric-car asked the conductor to stop at a certain point. When he did so, she went to the platform and there stood gesticulating, with the dog on her arm.

"Hurry up, miss, hurry up! You want to get out here, don't you?"

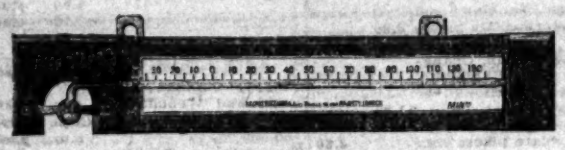
"Oh, dear, no, thank you! I only wished to show Fido where her mother lives."—*Christian Register.*

Just received in

stock from

Messrs Negretti & Zambra, London,

following articles :



4", 5", 8", and 10" Liquid compasses,
Six' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers,
Boxwood thermometers, Fahrenheit & Centigrade
Standard Hygrometers with Kew Certificates.
Abney Levels,
Parallel Rulers,
Megaphones
ANEROID BAROMETERS.

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Seven Reasons why every housewife should use

Del Monte

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

GUARANTEE

We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.

PURITY

In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.

FLAVOR

Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really *fresher than the fresh* fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESOMENESS

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilised, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

CONVENIENCE

Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

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SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$582 S.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
War Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$122½ B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13¾ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 87½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 63½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 7½ B.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 92½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.80 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼ Sa.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.90 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 28
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½ Sa
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼ S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 12½ S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 2
Repah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekep	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ S.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 17¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ulangbe	Tls. 4.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 8¼ S.
Shai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 77 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

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FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 108½=Tls.	92.71
@ 72.3=Mex.	$127.48
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate Tls.	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	265
Bar Silver Tls.	253
Copper Cash per tael	179.3
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5d.=Tls.	4.53
exch. @ 72.3=Mex.	$6.26
Peking Bar Tls.	265
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$4.76½
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	4/5
London Demand	4/5½
India T.T.	307½
Paris T.T.	604
Paris Demadn	605
New York T.T.	105½
New York Demand	105¾
Hongkong T.T.	69½
Japan T.T.	49
Batavia T.T.	238½

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/7d.
London 4 m/s. Docy.	4/7½d.
London 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/7½d.
London 6 m/s. Docy.	4/7¾d.
Paris 4 m/s.	632
New York 4 m/s.	109¾

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls. 4.09 @ 4/4½		£1
" 1 @ 599	= Francs	6.67
" 1 No quotation	Marks	†5.44
" 0.86 @ 104½	Gold	$1
" 1 @ 49½	Yen	2.25
" 1 @ 15	Rupees	3.67
" 1 @ 1.14⅜	Roubles	12.81
" 1 @ 1.58	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Telephones Tls. 77.00
Almas Tls. 9.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.90
Chemors Tls. 1.12½
New Eng. Tls. 13.75

Unofficial

Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.90

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

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Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Dividend

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office stating that, subject to audit, the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—

A final dividend for the year of £2. 8/- per share and bonus in addition to dividend of £1. 0/- per share, both subject to deduction of Income Tax.

Added to Silver Reserve	$10,00,000
Written off Bank Premises Account	10,00,000
Carried forward to next year about	32,00,000

Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., in their weekly report of January 10, write as follows:—

Local Market.—The improvement noticed last week has continued to some extent, but there are sinister reports from various sides of unrest in political circles. In view of the fact that importers are not pressing goods for sale this side of China New Year, hoping for an improvement in the spring, native holders are also hanging on to their stocks until such time as they are able to replenish them; in consequence there is little going on in the market.

Auctions.—54,777 pieces only were offered this week, a reduction of nearly 4,000 pieces. At the opening, prices seemed to be about steady for Greys and Whites, but to improve as the week grew older. Irishes, White Sheetings and Jeans did well, Black Italians gave way one to two mace, but Venetians, if anything, went a little better.

Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from Singapore in connection with the rubber auctions held at Singapore on January 9.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$103 per picul equivalent to 2s. 1¾d. in London. No. 1 Crepe—$104 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2¼d. in London. Equivalent increase 1 penny per pound owing to Conference. Freight per ton measurement to London increased 100 per cent. Market closed very weak; tendency undecided; offered 966 tons; sold 540 tons.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 6⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, January 8:—
Spot: 2s. 5½d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 6⅜d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 9.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deference Transfers were:—

Tenders for Transfers:—
Highest price: 1s. 5d.
Tenders at: 1s. 5d.
Receive: 17%.
Deferred Transfers:—
Highest price: 1s. 4 29/32d.
Tenders at: 1s. 4 29/32d.
Receive: 17%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 4.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6.000.000.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 9.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 45¼d. Quiet.
Previous Quotations, London, January 8:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45¼d. Steady.
London, Jan. 7:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45⅛d. Steady.

FIVE FEET OF SNOW IN JAPAN; HOUSES CRASH

Nagasaki, December 27.—The snowstorm continues on the Japan Sea coast of Northern Japan. At Kanazawa the snow was five feet deep on Saturday morning, the fall being the heaviest recorded there for thirty years past. At Fukui and Tsuruga conditions are nearly as bad and railway communication between these cities has been completely cut off, the snowengines being of no avail in clearing the line.

Fukui is the center of the habutaye industry, but work has been interrupted by the snow and the financial loss involved thereby is estimated at nearly two million yen. A theater in the city collapsed owing to the weight of snow on the roof and two men are missing, having probably been crushed by the falling building.

The drifts on the railway are fifteen feet deep in some places.

At Toyama the City Office has been wrecked by the snow, the financial loss being estimated at Yen 40,000.

SPIRIT LIKE REAL BODY, SAYS DOYLE

'Sherlock Holmes' Also Finds Hell Is A Discredited Institution

SLEEP FOLLOWS DEATH

Immaterial Being Seldom Is Able To Communicate With The Living

New York, December 12.—Sherlock Holmes has gone in for spiritualism and has rejected hell as a coarse invention which may have been of use ages ago in frightening men to good behavior but which now is dropped from the thoughts of reasonable men.

Sir A. Conan Doyle has confessed his faith in spirit life and has written for the current issue of the Metropolitan Magazine his conception of the new life which the released spirits of men take on after a brief and restful sleep. The author of the world's most popular detective stories has been studying spiritualistic phenomena for thirty years and he embodies in "The New Revelation" the interesting conclusion as to the hereafter that he has formed.

The passing of the spirit, he believes from the testimony of the departed themselves, to be easy and painless and to be followed by an enormous reaction of peace and ease. Sir Conan continues:

"The individual finds himself in a spirit body, which is the exact counterpart of his old one, save that all disease, weakness or deformity has passed from it. This body is standing or floating beside the old body, and conscious both of it and of the surrounding people. At this moment the dead man is nearer to matter than he will ever be again and hence it is that at that moment the greater part of those cases occur where, his thoughts having turned to some one in the distance, the spirit body went with the thoughts and was manifest to the person.

Spirit Somewhat Material

"Out of some two hundred and fifty cases carefully examined by Mr. Gurney, I think that one hundred and thirty-four of such apparitions were actually at this moment of dissolution, when one could imagine that the new spirit body was possibly so far material as to be more visible to a sympathetic human eye than it would later become.

"These cases, however, are very rare in comparison with the total number of deaths. In most cases I imagine that the dead man is much too preoccupied with his own amazing experience to have much thought for others. He soon finds, to his surprise, that though he endeavors to communicate with those whom he sees, his ethereal voice and his ethereal touch are equally unable to make any impression upon those human organs which are only attuned to coarser stimuli.

Sees Lost Faces Again

"Setting that aside, however, let us follow the fortunes of the departing spirit. He is presently aware that there are others in the room besides those who were there in life, and among these others, who seem to him as substantial as the living, there appear familiar faces, and he finds his hand grasped or his lips kissed by those whom he had loved and lost. Then in their company and with the help and guidance of some more radiant being who has stood by and waited for the newcomer, he passes to his own surprise through all solid obstacles and out upon his new life.

"And now, before entering upon his new life, the new spirit has a period of sleep which varies in its length, sometimes hardly existing at all, at others extending for weeks or months. Raymond said that his lasted for six days. That was the period also in a case of which I had some personal evidence. Mr. Meyers, on the other hand, said that he had a very prolonged period of unconsciousness. I could imagine that the length is regulated by the amount of trouble or mental preoccupation of this life, the longer rest giving the better means of wiping this out.

Spirit Weak After Sleep

"Having weakened from this sleep, the spirit is weak, as the child is weak, after earth birth. Soon, however, strength returns and the new life begins. This seems to be the point where we may discuss heaven and hell. Hell, I may say, drops out altogether, as it has long dropped out of the thoughts of every reasonable man. This odious conception, so blasphemous in its view of the Creator, arose from the exaggerations of Oriental phrases, and may perhaps have been of service in a coarse age where men were frightened by fires, as wild beasts are scared by the travellers."

The writer then turns to his opinion of hades as a discredited institution, and maintains that punishment does not consist of gross bodily pain, but in the fact that the grossest souls are kept in lower spheres with a knowledge that their own deeds have placed them there, but also with the hope that expiation and the help of those above them will educate them and bring them level with the others.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHASE ENTER MEXICO

San Francisco, December 27.—American troops in pursuit of Mexican bandits who looted a post office and killed two Mexicans have crossed into Mexico by way of the Rio Grande. During the pursuit one American was killed. Eight Mexican bandits were killed.

WAR'S GREATEST CRIME AS EMINENT MEN SEE IT

Express Their Views In Answer To Question Propounded By Spanish Magazine

Paris, November 20, (Associated Press.)—The question, "What is the greatest crime committed during the war?" was put by the Spanish review L'America Latina to conspicuous men in Europe.

"The torpedoing of hospital ships," is the reply of Field Marshal Lord French of Great Britain.

"The declaration of war itself," says Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. "Among so many ignominies that have been perpetrated since," he adds, "I renounce making a choice."

"The great crime of Rheims, the abominable destruction of the cathedral, is the one that makes bleed most my heart of a Frenchman and an artist, but can one establish a hierarchy of crimes of the barbarians?" replied the late Auguste Rodin, the sculptor.

"The murder of sailors whose vessels had been torpedoed is the most atrocious act committed during the war," in the opinion of Sir W. H. Dunn, formerly Lord Mayor of London.

"Politically the greatest crime committed during the war is the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by those who had sworn to defend it," says Mgr. Baudrillant, Vicar General of the Catholic Institute of Paris. "Morally, one is embarrassed to choose among so many atrocities. The worst crime in my eyes is the re-establishment of slavery by the Germans."

Signor Vicente Blasco Ibanez replied: "The greater crime of intellectual Germany consisted in the troubling of the course of human thought, and the proclaiming of the superiority of war over justice. All the atrocities of the Germans against men and things are only the material consequence of scientific barbarity."

The massacre and deportation of hundreds of thousands of innocent Armenians while Germany, protector and ally of Turkey, gave a tacit consent by its attitude, is considered as "the most gigantic crime of the war" by Viscount James Bryce, while he says "the most abject crime of the war thus far is that of the German Government carrying off into slavery hundreds of young French and Belgian girls and thousands of Belgian laborers, obliging them to work against their own unfortunate country, ruined by the invasion."

Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, is also of opinion that "the most execrable crime of the Germans was the deportation of French families from Lille."

Maitre Edouard Clunet, the French authority on international law, regards as the greatest of Germany's crimes "the ruin of the moral foundation of international relations by setting up as a principle the right of the strongest to violate pledged faith as may accord with his interest."

"The war itself is the most atrocious act," says Signor Gomez Carillo, the Spanish writer and journalist. "No one can forget that it is a German war, prepared by the Germans. Every one says so, and the horror, the cruelty, the murder, the pillage, and assassination say so also."

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

London, December 28.—Advices from Rome say:—Mr. Vesuvius is very active at present.

Passengers Departed

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. Dong, Miss Chang, and Mrs. England.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo.—Messrs. J. F. W. Wallus, S. W. Prince, and E. C. Kopp.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:— Mr. Backley.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Fine and misty milder weather. Southerly breezes setting in almost everywhere on the Chinese continent. The low pressures invade the Northern and Central districts. A large area of moderately high pressures is still prevailing in our regions, but gradually decreases in intensity.

11.—Very cloudy misty, damper, milder weather. The barometer reads below the average S.E. breezes.

Friday, January 11, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	777.27	777.63
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.60	30.62
Variation mm for 24h	−1.34	−2.48
Variation mm for 12h	−0.70	−0.86
Wind—Direction	NW	WNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	11	11
Wind—Miles	6.8	6.8
Temperature—Cen	−8°0	−1°4
Temperature—Fah	17.6	29.5
Humidity: co	70	62
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow and Hongkong							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru		17.00				
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	8.00				9.00	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0					
Obinwangtao	Kenkon maru	21.00					21.00
Tientsin			17.00				21.00
Honskng and Canton	Kanagawa m.	8.30					
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe							8.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	do	8.30					
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train						
Hankow			17.00		17.00		17.30
Nic spo			17.00				
	Klangteen		15.00				
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shuntien	8.30					21.00
							8.00
Monday, Jan. 14.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00					
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		21.00				20.30
Hongkong and Canton			17.00				17.00
River Ports	Sunning	21.00					
Europe via Siberia	Train & Str.	21.00			16.30	17.00	21.00
Via Pukow	Via Pukow						21.00
Manila direct	Venezuela	16.00			16.00		17.30
Tuesday, Jan. 15.							
Japan Ports							15.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Omi maru	10.30					
	Sakaki maru	11.00					10.00
Wednesday, Jan. 16.							10.30
E'pe via Siberia (F. Train)	†Via Pukow		21.00				
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00					17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00					20.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0			16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong					16.30	17.00	21.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		17.00				
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00		15.00		17.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

B Registered articles 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. Train. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports		11.30
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected.	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanxin and Linghu		11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Omi Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 10.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, January 15.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

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Equitable ..... Fire
South British ..... Marine
New York Life ..... Life
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car

(*Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft*)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. 778

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Horgkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Wilaie de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Straus.

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Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

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Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road,

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

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Bombay	Kobe	Peking
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dairy	Lyons	Singapore
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
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K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 200,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) . Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara.
Manager
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
E. B. HAR,
Sub-manager.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
			2567	Chi.	KND
		Fortuna	112		KND
		Hwah ah	1151	Chi.	USA
		Hwanhlee	115	Chi.	USA
Dec 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1243	Am.	R. D. Co. KND
Dec 23	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co. TKDD
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsinming	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Jan 9	Japan	Hirano maru	845	Jap.	M.B.K. CMGW
Jan 1	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K. NYKW
Jan 1	Foochow	Haeai	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co. KLYW
Dec 25	Keelung	Izumgard	614	Am.	BNDW
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co KLYB
Jan 9	Saddle	Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan 1	Chinwangtao	Fushimi maru	1681	Jap.	N.M.A. KMAW
Jan 10	Swatow	Kweilin	1073	Br.	B. & S. WTW
Jan 3	Hongkong	Nippon	2541	Sw.	E.F.A.L. S III
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co SD
Nov 28	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co. OD
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.N.T. Co. OOW
Jan	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S. CNW
Jan 9	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K. LPDW

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kaga Maru ..... Nov. 21
Kamakura Maru ..... Dec. 15
For Liverpool
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 13
Tamba Maru .....Dec. 29
For New York
Matoppo ..... Dec. 1
For San Francisco
Colombia .....Jan. 3
Jutlandia ..... Dec. 22
Korea Maru .....Dec. 22
Siberia Maru .....Jan. 7
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru .....Dec. 29
Javary .....Jan. 3
Mexico Maru .....Dec. 21
For Seattle
Grayson ..... Nov. 16

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per dez.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	35-45
Fruit		
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	5-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$1.85

H. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Amusements

AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
On Jan. 12th, 13th & 14th
AND
MATINEE on SUNDAY, 13th
DUSTIN FARNUM
IN
"DAVID GARRICK"
In Five Parts

SHOWING
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
On Jan. 13th, 14th & 16th
The Little Big Favorite
MARGUERITE CLARK
In a Paramount photo-play of Youth, Love, Sorrow and Laughter
"SILKS AND SATINS"
IN FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

Don't Miss
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
The Concluding Episodes of the Fascinating Serial
"The Goddess"
and of the Railroad Serial
"THE GIRL AND THE GAME"
Tonight Showing also
The Screaming Triangle Keystone Comedies
"FATTY'S TINTYPE TANGLE"
2 parts
"SCANDAL IN A FAMILY"
and other interesting Pictures

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 8 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
PROGRAMME
For Jan. 12th and 13th.
"CHUSINGURA"
A Story of Bushido,
In Eight Parts
Change of Programme
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday
at 2.30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 12	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 29	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb 1	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 6	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan	12	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	16	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	17	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	18	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
"	29	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Sakata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	22	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chiyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	24		Kobe and Osaka v. M ji	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	26	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC,

Liverpool etc. — Mishima maru — Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan	12	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
"	13	..	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am P.M.S.S.Co.
"	13	10.00*	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.&S.
"	14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B.&S.
"	14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.Co
"	15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br B.&S.
"	17		Hongkong	China	Am. C.M.S.S.Co.
"	17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B.&S.
"	17	D.L.	Swatow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	18		Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Ichishu maru	Jap. O.S.K.
"	20	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B.&S.
"	21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B.&S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan	12	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap. S.M.R.
"	13	noon	Dairy	Sungkiang	Br. B.&S.
"	15	1.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.
"	15	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap. S.M.R.
"	16	5.00	Tsingtao	Shengking	Br. B.&S.
"	18	5.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
"	18	2.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan	12	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	15	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
"	13	noon	Wuhu	Kweilin	Br. B.&S.
"	14	M.N	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	14	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
"	14	M.N.	do	Taiso maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	15	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br. B.&S.
"	15	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	15	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
"	16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	16	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B.&S.
"	17	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
"	17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	17	M.N	do	Suiyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	18	M.N	do	Tuckwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	18	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B.&S.
"	19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 11	Nin po	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 11	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 11	J. pan	Takasan maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
" 11	Japan	Fushiki maru		Jap.		
" 11	Japan	Sapporo maru	1555	Jap.		
" 11	Japan	Fudo maru	1889	Jap.		
" 11	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
" 11	Japan	Kyodo maru		Jap.		
" 11	Hankow	Taiso maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 11	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	do	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 11	London etc.	Kanagawa maru		Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	Foochow	Hsinchi	1386	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	Hongkong	Kwangtse	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 11	Japan	Nissho maru	812	Jap.	Furukawa Co
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Jan. 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho., tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, January 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Jan. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi. Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, January 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaicha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Cenral wharf on Thursday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Jan. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the Frerch Bund on Sunday, January 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Shoshu Maru, Captain K. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Wednesday, January 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave fr the French Bund on Sunday, January 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh will leave from Watung on Wednesday, January 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 25, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Pengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Feb. 2	S.S. VENEZUELA	Jan. 14
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. ECUADOR	Feb. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. — arr. — leave.

"MANILA MARU" ..(13,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 4, Feb. 5

For Hongkong — arr. — leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito, Jan. 31, Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau — arr. — leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 23, Jan. 25

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao — arr. — leave

"SHOSHU MARU" ...(1,626 tons) Capt. K. Yamamoto, Jan. 16, Jan. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Gommander
MMB	Apr...		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
7jp	Dec. 17	Cruise	Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB		do	Samar	Am g-b.	..	..		
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES — LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila-Hongkong and Return

TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS

Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare G. $74.25 is less than Mex. $100.00. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BR ANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai.	Jan. 22, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Mar. 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17. MAR. 31. JUNE 11

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KANAGAWA MARU ...	12,500	———	
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	———	

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano.	Jan. 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Jan. 15
SAKATA MARU	4,500	Capt. M. Naito.	Jan. 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui.	Jan. 22
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno.	Jan. 26

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara.	Jan. 17
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Jan. 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Jan. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Middle of February
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Middle of March

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DAIREN,
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.
Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
hsould be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Allies To Organise Force At Harbin

British And American Officers From Peking Arrive To Form Russian Body

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, January 11.—Representatives of the British and American military attaches at Peking have arrived for the purpose of discussing with the local authorities a proposal to form a disciplined armed Russian force, which will probably be formed from Cossacks, Cadets and officers who have escaped from Russia.

Telegraphic communication along the Siberian Line is gradually being restored.

Fly Trap Fund

		Tls.
Balance as per List published 14th December, 1917.....		2,318.70
Starters in Paper Hunt..	$40	
Mae	10	
C. H. G.	5	
E. L. A.	5	
D. C. D.	3	
K. J. M.	3	
Up Country Dominoes...	1	
	$67	
	at 71.8	48.11
Sale of Carpet		35.00
E. G.		20.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Drakeford		10.00
		2,431.81
Less Paid for 200 traps shipped per Dilwara for Mesopotamia		410.20
Balance in hand....Tls.		2,021.61

Although the above balance is sufficient for about 1,000 traps, these are already promised to London and Egypt. I trust therefore that the generous public will continue to bear this fund in mind in order that I may satisfy the demand, which is constant, for these traps.

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treasurer.
4 Avenue Edouard VII.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The Executive Committee of the American Song Service announces a special series of addresses to be given on the coming four Sunday afternoons at 4.30 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel. These addresses are all to be by men who have recently returned from America.

Tomorrow Mr. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, will speak on "The Retaking of Jerusalem." Following him on January 20th will come Mr. Julean H. Arnold, Commercial Attache, American Legation, Peking. On January 27 Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D., National Evangelistic Secretary for China, will speak. On February 3 the Service hopes to have Mr. Sherwood Eddy, who since the beginning of the war has had a conspicuous part in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout Europe and who comes to China for a three months' visit.

Except for the special nature of these addresses, the general character of the service will remain unaltered.

Ex-German Consul Fined In U.S. For Plots

Found Guilty Of Arranging Voyages Of Ships Carrying Arms To India

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The former German Consul at San Francisco has been found guilty of arranging the voyages of the ships Annie Larsen and Maverick, which were intended to convey arms from America for a rebellion in India, and fined G$11,000.

All-British Oil Co. Not Planned Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The Press Bureau states that the Government is not at present considering or intending to consider the formation of an All-British Oil Company.

MORE GERMAN STATE SECRETS DISCLOSED

Washington, December 21.—The State department has just made public forty messages between Zimmerman, former minister of foreign affairs in Germany, and Luxburg, the German attache at Buenos Aires.

They show a German attempt to unite Argentine, Chile and Bolivia for protection against North America. Zimmerman urged all Germans to flatter Argentine in every way to prevent a rupture.

The messages disclose the pliability of the Argentine president.

Master-Minds Of Military Germany

The latest photograph of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Lieutenant-General von Ludendorff, the two master minds of military Germany. In some quarters it is hinted that Ludendorff, German Quartermaster-General, is the real brains of the outfit, and that Hindenburg is merely the "front." Certain it is that Hindenburg makes a good "front," and that Ludendorff has plenty of brains. General Ludendorff is shown on the right behind his chief as they leave Great General Staff Headquarters.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN RAIDS ON GERMANY

Serving Both As Pilots And Observers, But Not Over American Lines

With the American Army in France, November 12.—American army aviators have participated in bombing raids over Germany and have been doing observation duty at various points on the battle line.

The aviators are officers of the regular army, some of whom had been flying before the United States entered the war. Others of them are men who have been on duty at training centers.

On the bombing raids the Americans have been carried in French planes as bombers and observers and have been gaining a vast wealth of experience which in the future will assist them as well as the new members of the air service who are arriving or are to arrive.

Some of the Americans were in several recent raids in which bombs were dropped on German positions of military importance. In observation work the Americans have been acting both as observers and pilots, flying in French machines. This work has been done at many points, but none of the machines carrying American aviators has flown over the sector where the American troops are entrenched.

No casualties among the American airmen have been reported, although enemy airplanes have fired heavily upon them.

Praise From Allies' Officers

The Allied officers are enthusiastic over the work of the young fliers and are of the unanimous opinion that they are combining the daring of the British fliers and the technique of the French airmen.

The second American detachments to enter the trenches have returned to their billets. The relief was accomplished successfully and without the knowledge of the Germans. The third series of battalions is now occupying the first line, having marched in on a brilliant starlight night.

Among the returned troops is the company which bore the brunt of the raid on the trenches by German shock troops. The battalions in the trenches had a good taste of shell fire during the first hours, the Germans using their artillery more heavily than usual and continuing steadily and the American batteries replying energetically. There has been active patrolling in No Man's Land by the Americans and the enemy.

American soldiers are rapidly becoming expert at patrol work and their officers say they carry on in No Man's Land as if they had been at it for years. This is explained partly by the fact that activity in No Man's Land along the sector held by the American virtually is open warfare, which is distinctly an American game.

Heroism Of U.S. Soldiers

Already stories of the heroism of individual soldiers during trench raids are coming to light. Some men hesitate to tell what they have done, but are anxious and willing to tell what they have seen others do. The latest incident discovered involved five privates, who rushed from their dugout as the Germans entered the trenches. Standing kneeling and lying in front of the entrance they fired on the enemy so successfully that they prevented the Germans, who made several attempts, from entering.

The commander of one battalion said that since the men had entered trenches mumps had caused more of them to go to the hospital than the enemy's fire.

A large shipment of turkeys, mince meat, cranberries, nuts, raisins, oranges and sweet potatoes for the Thanksgiving dinner of the American soldiers has arrived in France. It will be distributed among the various instruction centers and villages where the troops are billeted. Other shipments will follow.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 151 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. S.	Mail 102. B. S.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2205	1930	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1984	1700	720
2310	1117	641	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	60	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1913	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3 B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	1140	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1150	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1209	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1641	1541
1143	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1437	1746	—	145	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	641
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	1812
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1350	0038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	249	1311
1315	0018	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1815	420	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1445	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	522	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	712	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service
S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	6.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18	Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19 50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.38	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	5 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.00
CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13 30	16.06	16.16	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.00
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.22	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.48	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.15
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14 20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11 .	13.15	4 40	6 2	15.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	8.10	7.30	10.0	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	.. 37	13.42	15 07	6 47	18 .7	2 .11	KIANGWAN dep	8.21	7.41	10. 6	12.36	4 .1	15.41	17.4	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15 15	6 55	8. 5	1.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	8.45	8.05	10 1	13.10	4.35	6 55	18.35	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.06	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	6.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	...	...
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	...

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16 30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep		*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.33*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.			0 30	11.35	14 05	....	17 18	18.20	...
Siccawei ..... dep.	....		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep			10.46	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....		11 0	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12 57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Auctions

Tuesday & Wednesday, 15th & 16th
LADIES', GENT'S & CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
(Established 1874)
Favored with instructions from
IS. CANTOROVITCH & CO.,
Will sell within their Salesrooms,
Without Reserve
on
Tuesday, the 15th January,
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
and continuing
on
Wednesday, the 16th
at 10 a.m.
The whole of the
Stock of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Haberdashery
(all guaranteed to be new and fresh stocks)
Comprising:—

LADIES'—Silk, Lisle and Cotton Stockings, Winter and Summer Combinations, Chemises, Blouses, Dress Lengths, Underclothing, Corsets, Hats, Coats, Sweaters, Jerseys, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc.

GENT'S—Shirts, Athletic Suits, Winter and Summer Underclothing, Vests, Jerseys, Collars, Silk and Lisle Socks, Garters, Braces, Neckties, Pyjama Suits, Cashmere, Socks, etc.

CHILDREN'S—Socks and Stockings, Shoes, Hats, Boys' Union Suits, Rompers, Babies' Dresses, Gloves, Mufflers, etc.

(Attention is drawn to the complete stock of all goods necessary for grown-ups and children of all ages. Goods are new and of good quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.)

On view Sunday and Monday, 13th and 14th, when catalogues will be ready.

16480

NOTICE

From 12th January, 1918, the name of A. P. Villa & Bros. of Shanghai, Inc., has been changed to Villa Bros. of Shanghai, Ltd.

E. A. ERICSON,
Manager.

16488

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2489.

Notice is hereby given that the following nine Ratepayers, having been duly nominated, are, in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Councillors for the Municipal year 1918:—

Mr. E. I. Ezra,
Baron Y. Fujimura,
Count L. Jezierski,
Messrs. J. Johnstone,
W. L. Merriman,
E. C. Pearce,
E. C. Richards,
Ed. White,
A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

16478

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAI.

In the Matter of the Estate of Cyril S. Garton, Deceased.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle with, and all persons having claims against the Estate are to present them, with proper vouchers, within six months from date, to

FRANK W. HADLEY,
22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Administrator of the Estate of
Cyril S. Garton, Deceased.
January 12, 1918.

16490

JUST RECEIVED
Fresh Siberian Butter
at
Godkin's Russian Provision Store
918 East Broadway Road.

16497

The Cathay Trust, Limited
(in liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the Liquidators' Statement of the progress of the liquidation and for the purpose of transacting any ordinary business.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the same place, immediately following such general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorised at their discretion to distribute in specie or kind amongst the Contributories of the Company pro rata according to their respective holdings any Shares and/or Debentures held by the Company and forming part of the assets of the Company in the hands of the Liquidators and which in the opinion of the liquidators may be difficult or impossible to realise now or in the near future."

F. N. MATTHEWS.
J. C. DYER.
Liquidators.

16468

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness, and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

BILL SMITH

"By constant comparison, the best practice and the cheapest method is discovered and the knowledge passed along to all executives."

"Upper Crust" Rye is a high class American Whiskey.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.
Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description
over one hundred to select from.
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

World's Evangelical Alliance
Shanghai Branch.
UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER

The MEETING TODAY will be held in the UNION CHURCH from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

16404

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-32 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"
Meats Vegetables Fruits
(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)
The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE
Large stocks carried by
Griffiths' Stores
Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

SEND FOR OUR
PRICE LIST
EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE
Tel. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening.

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK:
MISS IVY ALDOUS
(Singing Comedienne), at the Piano. Featuring the Latest Songs and Dances

MR. FRED. KEELEY,
(Novelty Dancer),
In His Eccentric Dancing.

L. T. SLICKER,
Ragtime Specialist.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6½ light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118', Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6", Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained.

Apply to
C. A MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road. Tel. 380.

BORN 1915
STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & CO. 太平公司 W CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, in a quiet locality near Carter Road, two well-furnished, large rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Please apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

16496 J.15.

MARRIED COUPLE wish to recommend a most comfortable home, which they must leave. Bright rooms, excellent service, table would suit most difficult tastes. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 23 Weihaiwei Road.

16487 J.15.

TO LET: Flat, consisting two large rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

16463 J.12.

TO LET: 23 North Szechuen Road, one large well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, suitable for a couple, or two bachelors, and one small room, excellent table, moderate price. Telephone North 2554.

16439 J.13.

TO LET: Comfortable room with board, suitable for lady or gentleman, Western district, 3 minutes from tram. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

16465 J.10.12.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at No. 17 Museum Road to let from January 1st. Also Residence at No. 50 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

16423 J.12.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: By an American with a family, a furnished house, preferably in the French Concession, for a short term lease. Address "A" Astor House, Shanghai.

16484 J.12.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT: Wayside, new modern house; 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, hot water, lights installed, newly decorated; immediate occupation; clean neighborhood; Tls. 45. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

16499 J.13.

WANTED TO LET, desirable detached residence on Avenue Road, 6 rooms, with attics, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, nice garden. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

16495 J.15.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced European office assistant, good prospects, age from 22 to 26. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

16500 J.13.

WANTED: A steno-typist for a few months work, must be good at general dictation work, and a rapid typist. Address "A" Astor House, stating qualifications and salary.

16484 J.12.

STENO-TYPIST required for foreign importing firm. Apply stating salary and previous experience to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

16479 J.12.

EXPORT COMPRADORE wanted by manufacturing company. Tls. 10,000 advance money required. Only principals need apply. Good salary and commission. Old firm. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

16461 J.15.

WANTED, A competent and experienced correspondent and general office assistant for a British firm. State age and salary required to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

16398

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, university graduate, well recommended, with general office experience, now employed on temporary work, wants position as bookkeeper or other office work. Would greatly prefer permanent job. Will go to outport. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

16485 J.13.

EXPERIENCED young lady steno-typist (British) seeks permanent engagement. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

16471 J.13.

RUSSIAN LADY, with thorough knowledge of German language and speaking a little French, desires position as governess or housekeeper. A1 references. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

16483 J.13.

WANTED by experienced stenotypist, a few hours work daily. Morning or afternoon. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

16426 J.15.

EDUCATIONAL

PIANO-LESSONS: Prof. G. Manikus, 1st prize. Conservatorium Amsterdam, is willing to accept more pupils. Moderate charges. 22A North Szechuen Road.

16480 J.13.

GODOWNS WANTED

SMALL GODOWN required, suitable for about 25 work-people. Central district preferred. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

16479 J.12.

MISCELLANEOUS

A GENTLEMAN wants on hire a good horse for riding. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

16501 J.16.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN, ally, desires lodging in or near central district, preferably in vicinity of Canton Road. Reply, stating full particulars, to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

16498 J.12.

WANTED, furnished flat or house by married couple. Central location preferable. Can give best of references. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

16494 J.15.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Small assortment of bedroom and sitting room furniture. Cheap inclusive price. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

16492 J.15.

FOR SALE: Victoria, pony and harness, complete; will sell at first reasonable offer. Call phone W. 230 for further details and arrangements for trial.

16493 J.13.

WANTED to buy, a two-seater motor-car of good make. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

16470 J.13.